

Switzerland 1.500; Belgium 2.000;  
Canada 2.275; Canada 2.225;  
Cyprus 900; Germany 1.500;  
Germany DM 4.000; Gibraltar 800;  
Greece Dr 500; Italy 1.30000;  
Iceland 12.500; Malta 275; Malta  
430; Monaco DM 25.000; Norway Kr  
4.600; Portugal Dr 2.200; Spain 2.500;  
Sweden Kr 16.000; Switzerland S Frs  
1.800; Tunisia Dinar 1.500; USA \$3.00.

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TUESDAY JUNE 16 1992

45p

England fans warned by Uefa

## Mellor criticises Swedes over Malmo violence

BY NICHOLAS WOOD IN LONDON AND JOHN GOODBODY IN STOCKHOLM

BRITAIN yesterday criticised Sweden for allowing the sale of alcohol to England football supporters attending the European Championship.

The Commons united in condemning the violence in Malmo, after Saturday's match between England and France as the Uefa president, Lennart Johansson, gave a warning that more trouble from England fans in Sweden could lead to another ban on clubs and the international team in European competitions.

David Mellor, the national heritage secretary, whose department has responsibility for sport, said that the Swedish authorities had ignored advice to deny drink to the supporters.

Although the decision did not excuse the "lamentable behaviour" of a small minority, it had contributed to the disturbances, which began outside a beer tent crammed

with hundreds of England supporters. "I very much regret that we have once again had the opportunity of proving that beer and certain English football fans do not mix," Mr Mellor said.

He was responding to protests from MPs about what Sir Michael Neuber, a former minister, called "empty-headed, beer-bellied louts" who had again besmirched the nation.

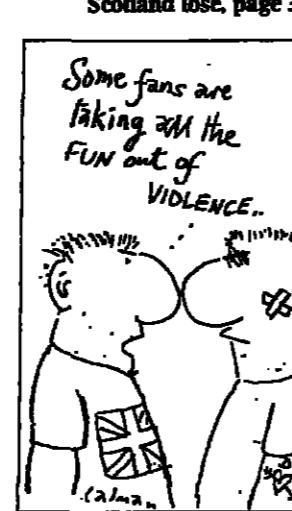
Mr Johansson dismissed any suggestion that the England squad could be sent home even if there is a repeat of the riots in Malmo. But he added: "If it does happen again, and we see we are running into problems we have, of course, to sit down and discuss about the future — the future of English clubs and the national team."

English clubs have been back in Europe for two seasons since the ban which followed the Heysel stadium disaster in 1985. Mr Johansson said: "This cannot go on year after year. I was in favour all the time for bringing the English clubs back, but I think now the English government and the FA have to reconsider the situation. I had the impression they had kept it fairly well under control, but now it blows up again."

In Stockholm, police gave a warning that they would adopt tougher tactics to combat violence tomorrow. Mr Mellor told the Commons that steps were being taken to catch the hooligans. Malcolm George, the assistant chief constable of Greater Manchester, was leading a team of British police in Malmo and they were studying videos of the riots to identify the culprits.

"Everything possible is being done to ensure that those who can be identified as playing a part in these events are arrested. Already serious charges have been preferred in Sweden... I hope that we shall be able to exclude those convicted from going to football matches again for a very long time."

Mr Mellor added that those convicted of hooliganism could be prohibited from entering football grounds in the UK. Even if they were not convicted of an offence, their names could be passed to other countries hosting foot-



### Tory party rebels called naive over Maastricht

BY PHILIP WEBSTER AND NICHOLAS WOOD

JOHN Major yesterday criticised Conservative MPs for staging a public display of disunity over the future of the Maastricht treaty and thus weakening his hand in negotiations in the European Community.

At a lunch with 30 new party MPs, the prime minister was reported to have voiced his dismay at the split in Tory ranks over Europe and told some of them who had signed the Commons motion calling for a "fresh start" on Europe that they had been naive.

The prime minister enter-

tained the new MPs after assessing the state of backbench opinion on Europe with his business managers, Richard Ryder, the chief whip, Tony Newton, the Commons leader, and John Wakeham, the Lords leader. They agreed that the Maastricht bill would not be reintroduced until the situation in Denmark, which rejected the treaty in a referendum, had improved.

Continued on page 18, col 4

German offer, page 9  
Details large, page 12  
Leading article, page 15  
LFT section, page 1



The Prince and Princess of Wales waiting for their carriage before leaving the annual service of the Order of the Garter at Windsor Castle yesterday. Sir Edward Heath was one of three new knights installed

### Knights become hot under the collar

BY ALAN HAMILTON

GILBERTIAN flummery was designed for temperate climates. The Knights of the Garter were boiled unmercifully inside their cloaks and bonnets yesterday as they processed before a crowd of 3,000 in the precincts of Windsor Castle to the annual service of England's oldest and highest order of chivalry.

Sir Edward Heath, beaming merrily throughout, became one of three new knights to be installed in a ceremony created in honour of St George by Edward III in 1348, probably in an age when summers were cooler. Earlier yesterday, in the privacy of the castle throne room, Sir Edward had had his blue garter buckled just below his left knee by the Queen, assisted by two other Knights Companion, the Lords Callaghan and Carrington.

Sir Edward is the fifth prime minister of the Queen's reign, following Churchill, Eden, Wilson and Callaghan, to be invested with the highest civil order in the land. He may draw satisfaction from now out-ranking his old adversary Baroness Thatcher in the precedence of chivalry; her Order of Merit is a lesser tribute, if only just.

Since 1946 the Garter has been detached from all political influence, and is now firmly in the Queen's personal gift.

Former prime ministers are traditionally offered a hereditary peerage, but Sir Edward has consistently refused. Having no children on whom to bequeath a title, he will regard the Garter, limited to 24 Knights Companion, at any one time, as more than

Continued on page 2, col 3

### Major 'never saw secret service files on Maxwell'

BY JILL SHERMAN, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

JOHN Major is expected to tell the Commons today that he has never seen any information from Britain's intelligence services about the financial dealings of Robert Maxwell.

The prime minister is expected to come under pressure at question time to spell out his own knowledge after a Labour demand for a Commons statement on the allegations was rejected yesterday.

He will also be challenged on whether intelligence services should investigate commercial activities of private individuals.

Downing Street and the Cabinet Office refused to comment yesterday on reports that the joint intelligence committee, part of the Cabinet in 1989, was moved to a post in which he had no access to sensitive intelligence information in June 1989 before the alleged events took place that autumn.

A full report was prepared for the Cabinet at the time of Mr Maxwell's death, but some details were passed to the Cabinet in 1989, according to the newspaper. The article said the information was distributed to top Whitehall officials including the prime minister's office and Cabinet ministers.

It was made clear that Mr Robson would not be prosecuted under the Official Secrets Act for giving out details purporting to be government information.

A Cabinet investigation is under way to check whether any intelligence papers relating to Mr Maxwell's financial dealings were received. A Bank of England spokesman said yesterday that the bank could find no trace of intelligence reports, said to have been made in 1989, exposing Mr Maxwell's irregular dealings.

Gordon Brown, shadow trade and industry secretary, called for a Commons statement on the allegations. He said that it was "improper" that the government collected information unconnected

with security matters through its intelligence services. Mr Brown asked why the government had not intervened and protected thousands of pensioners if it knew of financial irregularities.

Whitehall sources said out yesterday that Robin Robson, a former Joint Intelligence Committee official, who was the only named source of the claim in yesterday's *Financial Times*, was moved to a post in which he had no access to sensitive intelligence information in June 1989 before the alleged events took place that autumn.

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Mr Robson left his job as administrative clerk to the JIC in 1990 after speaking out on television and in the press over what he claimed were abuses by the intelligence services, which he described as being "out of ministerial control".

Mr Brown has written to Mr Major asking him to make a clear statement on who was informed, when and in what detail and why no action was taken to investigate fraud and protect pension funds.

Lord Stevens of Ludgate, chairman of Invesco MIM, which handled more than £50 million of the Mirror

Stephanie Calman can't answer the most vital parental question of all  
Life & Times  
Page 5

### WHAT? ME WORRY?



Alfred E. Neumann, America's most persistent presidential candidate  
Life & Times  
Page 6

## COMPANY DIRECTORS

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FROM 1 JULY 1992 a new sliding scale of late filing penalties will be imposed on all limited companies that fail to file their accounts on time. Just one day late and a company will be automatically penalised. The longer the delay — the more there is to pay (see table).

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PRIVATE	£100	£250	£500	£1000

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Companies House is an Executive Agency of the Department of Trade and Industry.



Milligan: pleased but not much impressed

## Spike gets last laugh with honorary CBE

BY JO KNOWSLEY

CONFUSION surrounding the apparent snub of Spike Milligan in last weekend's Birthday honours was resolved yesterday with the confirmation of one of Britain's best loved comedians as an honorary CBE.

News had leaked out before the weekend that the former Goon, 74, a comedy favourite of the Prince of Wales was to appear on the list. The Manic Depression Fellowship, of which he is patron, had gone so far as to issue a press release congratulating him Saturday dawnd — but there was no award.

Yesterday it became clear that, because he is an Irish and not a British citizen, he could not figure in the list but was entitled to an honorary award, which are announced later.

Last night at his home in East Sussex he said he was flattered by the award, but shrugged off any implications of

nobility. "I can't see the sense in it really, as it makes me a Commander of the British Empire. It would have been more sensible to make me a Commander of Milton Keynes — at least that exists. My parents were snobby and they would have loved this, but I have no sense of ritual, no ego."

"What does the honour feel like? Well, I haven't felt it yet. I get my hands on it on June 23, when I go into a politician's office and he'll pull it from a drawer and give it to me. Then I'll go home and put it in another drawer. No sense at all."

Another Irish citizen, rock star Bob Geldof, was made an honorary knight after his giant Band Aid fund-raising charity concert.

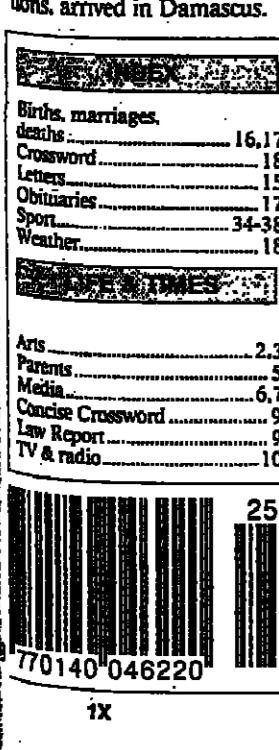
Mr Milligan could have justifiably expected to become a CBE in the Queen's Birthday Honours. Earlier this year he received a letter from Whitehall asking him if he would accept and he replied: "Yes". But he says that he was

not really disappointed at last week's omission.

David Mellor, the national heritage secretary, yesterday sent a personal message of congratulations to Mr Milligan for the award of the CBE, conferred for "outstanding services as a writer, broadcaster and entertainer, and his involvement with the conservation of the environment, children's safety and mental health over many years."

Mr Mellor said: "It is a well-deserved honour and I am delighted to offer my personal congratulations to Spike Milligan. I am sure very many people in this country and elsewhere will be very pleased."

Mr Milligan, however, while pleased, remained unimpressed. Asked what mattered in his life these days, he said: "A good wine. I'm about to eat a wonderful spaghetti with a very good Australian red — and I'm taking the phone off the hook to do it."



# Lazy Britons put health in peril, study finds

By ALISON ROBERTS

THE English are putting their health at risk because they take too little exercise, according to a large survey of fitness levels in the adult population.

Although 80 per cent recognise that exercise is beneficial to health, few engage in it regularly. Fitness levels in young women and middle-aged men are particularly worrying, the survey says.

The report, published by the Health Education Authority and the Sports Council which claims that their survey is the most comprehensive undertaken, shows that even among those aged 16 to 24, 70 per cent of men and 91 per cent of women are not fit enough for a healthy life. This age group should exercise vigorously three times a week for 20 minutes, says the Health Education Authority and the Sports Council which published the report. Only 14 per cent of young men and four per cent of women are exercising to this level.

The survey also found that one third of men and two thirds of women were unable to walk at a reasonable pace up a small slope without becoming breathless. Walking for several minutes on level ground constitutes severe exertion for half the women aged over 55 years. Among 65 to 74 year olds almost a third of men and a half of

women would have difficulty doing simple things such as rising from a chair without using their arms.

Better physical fitness can help reduce the risk of coronary heart disease, control blood pressure and prevent osteoporosis, Dr Jacky Chambers, the Health Education Authority's director of public health, said. By getting fitter we would put less strain on the National Health Service and remain physiologically young for longer.

The report suggests that we get fatter and less fit each year: 48 per cent of men and 40 per cent of women are overweight. Obesity was one of the reasons given for lack of exercise. About one in six of the 6,000 people surveyed had taken no exercise in the previous four weeks.

Derek Casey, director of the Sports Council, said that people thought they were fitter than they really are. He said those who played sport as children were more likely to carry on exercising as adults.

"We must get people to do sport more frequently and for greater durations," he said. Older people must avoid a spiral of inactivity in which lack of exercise leads to decreased physical capability.

Sir Donald Maitland, chairman of the Health Education Authority, said the report was being discussed with the publishers.

#### HOW OFTEN DO WE EXERCISE?

Activity of 20 mins in the previous 4 weeks	Men %	Women %
12+ sessions of vigorous activity	14	4
12+ sessions of mix of moderate & vigorous activity	12	10
12+ sessions of moderate activity	23	27
5-11 sessions of mix of moderate & vigorous activity	18	25
5-11 sessions of moderate activity	16	18
1-4 sessions of mix of moderate & vigorous activity	17	16

Source: Afford Number National Fitness Survey  
Sample: 6,000 adults

## Domingo stars in ambitious Tosca

By SIMON TAIT, ARTS CORRESPONDENT

AN AMBITIOUS opera production, which is said to have a potential audience of 1.5 billion, has brought BBC2 and Channel 4 together in their first collaboration.

A version of Puccini's *Tosca*, set in three locations in Rome, is to be televised live with each act being performed exactly in the place specified in the plot. The opera is set during the Napoleonic Wars when Rome is controlled by secret police whose chief, Scarpia, is in love with Tosca, an opera singer, who herself loves a dissident, Cavaradossi.

BBC2 will televise live the first act at San'Andrea Della Valle at 11am on Saturday, July 11, the second at the Palazzo Farnese — that evening at 8.40 and the third act, at Castel Sant'Angelo, at

6am the next morning. Channel 4 will televise a recording of the entire opera that Sunday evening.

Placido Domingo, the Spanish tenor who has made the part of Cavaradossi a specialty, will lead the cast. "For this I am going to have to be in good shape to perform before millions of people for almost 24 hours," he said.

"None of us knows what will happen, but this is going to mean a revolution in the world of opera."

The BBC and Channel 4 are contributing £300,000 to the £7 million cost of the "live film", as the project's Albian-born conductor and producer, Andrea Andermann, calls it.

The opera will be seen in 46 countries, with the only live audiences being the production crews.

## Watch kept on green policies

By TIM JONES

THE government will be told today that its green commitments will be closely monitored. David Astor, chairman of the Council for the Protection of Rural England, will make it clear when he presents the council's annual report that, in spite of a low media profile for the environment in the run up to the election, the council worked behind the scenes to secure important advances.

The organisation believes that one of its most important lobbying successes last year was the passage of the Planning and Compensation Act. Mr Astor's speech says: "Thanks in no small degree to CPRE's lobbying, this measure reversed the years of deregulation during the 1980s and equips the town and country planning system with the tools necessary to tackle some of our most pressing environmental problems."

He will also highlight other policy successes to which the council says it influenced. These include a shift in attitude towards minerals extraction, new controls over farm buildings and roads, and a government commitment to legislate to protect hedgerows from destruction.

The organisation also claims credit for official acceptance of the case for national parks being run by independent authorities and selective water metering in drought vulnerable areas. The council says it also influenced the choice of an east London approach for the Channel Tunnel rail link.

### The Times

We apologise to readers in parts of the West Country, East Anglia and the Midlands who did not receive their copies of Saturday's edition. This was due to production difficulties. The issue included a four-page guide to hotels involved in our Passport to France promotion, and readers wishing to receive a copy should contact the *Times* backdates department on 071-782-6127.

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Honour bound: Sir Edward Heath in full regalia for the ceremony yesterday

Prince and Princess of Wales sat side by side. Afterwards, as the procession moved to the West Door, the prince once again accompanied his grandmother while the princess walked alone several paces behind the Queen and

the Duke of Edinburgh, staring nervously at the floor.

But then, in what the crowd saw as a masterstroke but is in fact perfectly normal, she and the prince climbed together into an open carriage for the quarter mile drive

back to the castle. The enthusiastic cheers from the crowd, on the day that a controversial book about the princess was published, far outweighed those for the boisterous elderly men whose show it was supposed to be.

## Reunited survivors of the Titanic look back to 1912

She said: "My mother Ettie never told me much about what happened because it was such a tragedy she didn't like to."

Miss Dean, whose brother Bertram, 82, another survivor, died in April this year, was lowered into a lifeboat in a sack because she was too small to carry. She said: "We were emigrants. My father had a pub in London and the family was going to Kansas to buy a tobacconist's shop."

Miss Hart, born in Ilford, Essex, in 1905 and now living near by at Romford, was seven when she sailed for America with her father, a master builder, and her mother. Her mother had a premonition of a disaster and refused to go to bed during the voyage, instead sitting up to sew and knit.

Her father put her and her mother into a lifeboat and walked away. Mrs Haisman said she watched the Titanic's lights disappearing. "It was terrible, lots of shouting and people crying as she went down." She was picked up by the Carpathian after six hours in freezing water and her mother told her she would never see her father again.

At nine weeks, Miss Dean, who lives at Woodlands in the New Forest, was the youngest passenger aboard.

hit the iceberg. She said: "Being young, I didn't realise we might be drowned. You could see the ice for miles across the sea ... nobody worried about it, some of the people, from the third class, came up playing with ice on deck and people in the first class, well they couldn't believe it. They said 'no, she's unsinkable'. They went back to bed."

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Shared memories: Miss Hart, left, Miss Dean, centre, and Mrs Haisman

### NEWS IN BRIEF

## Kinnock pulls out of Euro party post

Neil Kinnock yesterday withdrew his application to become president of the Confederation of European Socialist Parties and became the latest casualty of the confused political situation in Europe caused by the Danish rejection of the Maastricht treaty (Philip Webster writes).

The Labour leader said last night after a meeting of confederation leaders in Lisbon that the possibility that Labour could eventually oppose a reintroduced Maastricht treaty ratification bill would be inconsistent with his duties as president. The confederation strongly supports the Maastricht treaty, particularly the social chapter from which Britain has opted out. Mr Kinnock had been the only declared candidate and would almost certainly have been appointed but for the Danish referendum result.

Last week it was reported that other social democratic party leaders were becoming concerned by Labour's apparent wavering commitment to the EC, and might push for someone else. However, Labour sources emphasised last night that the decision to pull out was Mr Kinnock's.

It was said that at a lunch yesterday with confederation leaders he became convinced that there was a conflict of duty between heading the confederation with its total commitment to Maastricht and his duty to the Parliamentary Labour Party and the British parliament. Labour's official line has been to abstain on Maastricht but there is a growing likelihood that this will soon become opposition.

Resident Kinnock, page 9  
Diary, page 14

## Morton defends book

The Princess of Wales will probably leave the royal family unless she can find some accommodation in her life. Andrew Morton, author of the controversial biography of the princess serialised in *The Sunday Times*, said on BBC radio yesterday. "There is a chronic instability in both the House of Windsor and her marriage, and she is no longer prepared to see it go on," he said. To a suggestion that publication of the book *Diana: Her true story* was in neither the public nor the princess's interest, Mr Morton replied: "It is a well-sourced book. I think it is in her interest that her story is told. It is a sympathetic account of a woman of great courage, of a woman who has been in the depths of despair."

Woodrow Wyatt and Diary, page 14  
Law Times, page 31

## Vaccine policy attacked

The government was yesterday criticised for restricting the availability of vaccines against hepatitis B, a highly infectious disease that is the most common cause of primary liver cancer. At a press conference to launch Hepatitis B Awareness Week, Elizabeth Fagan, of the Royal Free Hospital, in Hampstead, northwest London, said that the health department policy was to restrict the vaccine to those perceived to be at highest risk: health care workers, homosexuals, intravenous drug users and people receiving many blood transfusions. The policy, Dr Fagan said, had failed to make any impact on eradicating the disease. The health department said that the incidence of the disease had been falling, with only just over 500 cases a year, and that the case for universal vaccination had not been made.

## Policing by degrees

Scotland Yard is introducing a training scheme for police officers which will lead to academic qualifications ranging from a certificate in policing to a full degree. The scheme, introduced with Portsmouth Polytechnic, is believed to be the first of its kind in Britain and 150 recruits have enrolled for the first stage. They will study towards a certificate in higher education in policing based on their training course. They must also write a 1,500 word essay on a policing theme and submit a 3,500 word case study examining an actual incident. Recruits are not required to sit for the diploma which is not a guarantee to promotion. The course will operate like the Open University with the students working from courses and exercises sent to them.

## Whale joins bathers

A 25-foot whale played happily with swimmers off the Dorset coast at the weekend. The whale, thought to be a humpback, was spotted off West Bay by Alan Thomas as he prepared for a water-skiing session with his daughter Sarah, 14, in the family's boat. They spent about three hours playing in the water with the whale. Mr Thomas, 42, who lives near Bridport, said: "We closed in to have a look and it just followed us a couple of feet behind my propeller. Somehow the whale got over to us there was nothing to fear and we got into the water with it. Gently I got hold of its dorsal fin and it was pulling me along in the water. Then it lifted me out of the water with its tail. I turned around, there was Sarah sitting on its tail." Another swimmer said it was "totally exhilarating" to play with the whale.

## PC denies assault

A police inspector told a court yesterday how he arrested one of his own officers after he caught him attacking a motorist who had just been arrested for suspected drink driving. Inspector Jeremy Alford said he had to continue restraining PC David Parr after the attack took place. He told Southwark Crown Court, south London, that he had pulled Parr off Roger Wood, a businessman from Hounslow, west London, after he saw the officer punching him in the back of a police van. Mr Alford said that PC Parr punched the man with force in the midriff and in the face. The police constable, suspended from duty since the incident on July 27 last year, denies assault occasioning actual bodily harm. The trial continues.

## Trampled girl dies

A teenage girl died yesterday after being trampled by runaway horses which bolted while pulling a wedding carriage. Sandra Grabinic, 16, of Derby, was knocked to the ground while walking along the pavement with her mother. She was taken to Queen's Medical Centre, Nottingham, with serious head injuries on Saturday afternoon. The wedding carriage was being pulled by two horses taking newly-weds from a ceremony to their reception. The horses broke free and caused a string of collisions as motorists tried to avoid hitting them. Newly-weds Robert and Lee Cole were unharmed.

## Tiny baby improves

The world's smallest baby, two months premature, can now breathe on his own. Tyler Davidson, who was just 6in long and weighed 1lb 10oz when he was born a week ago, is in the baby care unit at Nottingham City Hospital with his twin, Stephen, who weighed 2lb 2oz. Their mother, Caterina Davidson, aged 31, of Lincoln, gave birth by Caesarean section. The twins were described as being in a stable condition but doctors said that they were still regarded as very vulnerable.

## Life for woman soldier

Susan Christie, a soldier in the Ulster Defence Regiment, was jailed for five years yesterday for the manslaughter of the wife of her army officer lover. Christie, 23, a UDR private, was jailed by Downpatrick Crown Court for killing Penny McAllister, 24, who was married to Captain Duncan McAllister of the Royal Signals. She lured her to a forest park and slashed her throat.

# Three officers jailed for swindling police union funds

BY HELEN JOHNSTONE

THE top tier of the West Midlands branch of the Police Federation was rotten, a judge said yesterday, before jailing three of its former senior officers for dishonesty.

Warwick Crown Court was told that three long-serving police officers had admitted using their union-issued credit cards to pay for personal holidays and trips abroad. One also admitted stealing money which should have gone to the widows of colleagues.

Nicholas Brown, for the prosecution, said that the officers, including two sergeants, had stolen from the police federation, a union which existed to protect the

interests of serving officers. Judge Harrison Hall described the branch of the Police Federation branch as "rotten at the top".

Sergeant David Myton, aged 50, of King's Norton, Birmingham, a former chairman of the West Midlands branch of the federation and an officer for 28 years, was jailed for 15 months. He also admitted stealing cheques from a federation insurance scheme.

Mr Brown said that the case involved "various forms of dishonesty by experienced police officers who worked full time at the heart of the West Midlands police federation". The federation represents almost 7,000 constables, sergeants and inspectors. Mr Brown said officers made regular payments into an insurance scheme, with premiums being deducted from their salaries at source.

Twice, when the premiums went up at the beginning of 1989 and 1990, deductions were made as though the increase was for the whole of the month, when in fact the higher rate should only have been paid for two weeks. On both occasions Myton stole the balance.

Mr Brown said that Quinn had used federation funds to pay for holidays for himself and his wife in Greece in 1989 and 1990. He used his union-issued credit card for sums in excess of £750 and also used the card to pay for accommodation during a four-day trip to Barcelona.

Powell, a police officer for almost 30 years, admitted using federation funds to pay for air tickets for himself and his wife to Toronto in 1989, and for holidays in Spain in 1989 and 1990.

Judge Harrison Hall told them: "This organisation was rotten at the top. It is clear that each of you in his own way was aware that the others were committing similar frauds."

## Lecturer accused of killing man in fire

A WOMAN killed an elderly neighbour when she set fire to her flat to try to clear mounting debts, an Old Bailey jury was told yesterday.

Lyn Payne, 31, a self-employed lecturer in computers, owed £18,386 to loan companies and a building society for mortgage arrears. Her flat had fallen in value from the £50,000 she paid for it three years before to be worth only £36,000. Warwick McKinnon, for the prosecution, said: "The debts were rising at the rate of about £2,000 a month."

Ms Payne poured petrol around her fifth floor flat, locked the front door behind her and lit the fire through the letter box. Mr McKinnon said: "The explosion blew out her window, blasted her front door off its hinges and knocked her over, injuring a shoulder and a forearm. She ran from the building, in Shepherd's Bush Green, west London, screaming for help."

The explosion started a fire that trapped many of the elderly residents of the block and killed Leon Royston, 70. Firemen found him in a corridor badly burned about the face and hands. He died in hospital three days later.

At first nobody suspected Ms Payne, Mr McKinnon was told. Suspicion fell on four innocent youths who had been helping the elderly victims of the fire. They were arrested but quickly eliminated from police enquiries.

Police discovered Ms Payne's debts and also that she had recently increased her insurance cover for the contents of her flat from about £17,000 to £32,500. Mr McKinnon said that they also discovered that Payne and a boy friend had moved 16 sacks full of belongings to the safety of her sister's garage on the night before the fire.

Ms Payne, who denies manslaughter and arson, was alleged to have taken clothing, make-up, records, video tapes, her birth certificate, other legal papers and a photograph of her two cars. When arrested she was said to have told detectives: "I went back to my flat, put my key in the front door when I heard a bang. I was scared."

The trial continues today.

BY JEREMY LAURANCE, HEALTH SERVICES CORRESPONDENT

A PROMISING new anti-cancer drug that counters the disease by confining it in one part of the body has begun trials in breast cancer patients. If successful it could be effective against a range of cancers by preventing them spreading around the body.

Scientists at the Cancer Research Campaign, which is conducting the trials, are excited by the new drug's potential but said it was too early to describe it as a breakthrough.

Tests in animals have shown it to be effective against skin cancer and ovarian cancer as well as breast cancer.

Cancer's capacity to spread to other organs and tissues makes it difficult to treat. A drug which could prevent this would represent a major advance.

A tumour in the breast, for example, can be removed surgically but the operation often comes too late to prevent the disease's spread and fatal outcome.

The new drug, a metalloproteinase inhibitor called BB-94, works in a different way from other cancer drugs. Instead of killing the cancer cells it counteracts an enzyme produced by the cells that breaks down the cell walls in normal tissue, allowing

the cancer to spread. Tests in the laboratory and on animals have shown that it can stop the growth of tumours.

The drug, produced by British Biotechnology, is being tested for safety on 12 patients at the Christie hospital.

Scientists at the Cancer Research Campaign, which is conducting the trials, are excited by the new drug's potential but said it was too early to describe it as a breakthrough.

Tests in animals have shown it to be effective against skin cancer and ovarian cancer as well as breast cancer.

Cancer's capacity to spread to other organs and tissues makes it difficult to treat. A drug which could prevent this would represent a major advance.

A tumour in the breast, for example, can be removed surgically but the operation often comes too late to prevent the disease's spread and fatal outcome.

The new drug, a metalloproteinase inhibitor called BB-94, works in a different way from other cancer drugs. Instead of killing the cancer cells it counteracts an enzyme produced by the cells that breaks down the cell walls in normal tissue, allowing

Margaret Tyson, one of the patients in the trial

in Manchester. The main trial, involving 15 to 30 patients, will start in six months.

Patients with breast cancer resistant to existing treatments have been selected because it is a major common cancer causing 16,000 deaths a year.

Dr Peter Lewis, director of research and development at

British Biotechnology, said the aim of the treatment was to immobilise the cancer and "keep it silent". If the drug can stop the disease spreading, the body's natural defences might be able to deal with the primary tumour. In animals treated with the drug, the primary tumours had become "strangled by connective tissue", he said.

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## Patients test drug aimed at halting cancer spread

BY JEREMY LAURANCE, HEALTH SERVICES CORRESPONDENT

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# Both sides in road battle fly environmental flag

LAST month's suggestion by John MacGregor, the transport secretary, that new roads can benefit the environment will be put to the test this week.

County councillors in Norfolk meet on Thursday to decide whether the village of Letheringsett, near Holt, should have a long-awaited bypass. Both those who support the proposed road and those who oppose it maintain that their position is the environmentally correct one.

The villagers say that the constant heavy traffic is making them lives a misery and is damaging the 27 listed buildings that border the village's narrow, winding main street. The buildings include the church, an 18th century rectory, a brewery and maltings, a working watermill and an early nineteenth century bridge. According to Margaret Bird, a local historian, a bypass would protect them from further damage.

The argument against the road is that it would destroy the Glaven valley, designated an area of outstanding natural beauty. The valley has meadows that have never been treated with chemical pesticides and is a haven

Opponents and supporters of a planned village bypass stake equal claims to the moral high ground. John Young reports

for threatened wildlife, including barn owls, otters, butterflies and plants such as ragged robin and marsh orchids. The villagers say that protests against the road have been orchestrated by a small group of self-styled "greens", who have bought holiday cottages in the nearby village of Sherrington and whose main purpose is to protect their own privacy.

There is no doubt that Letheringsett is afflicted by traffic. It lies on the busy A148, which runs between King's Lynn and Cromer and has a year-round flow of lorries augmented in the summer months by coaches and caravans. An average of 9,000 vehicles a day pass through in winter, rising to about 11,000 at the height of the holiday season.

Carol Chapman, a former county councillor who lives on the edge of the village, said that until recently she and her neighbours believed that the bypass was certain to be built, and that the only argument was about which of five possible routes would be chosen. That was implied in a council consultation document, published in December 1990, which stated: "By removing a considerable amount of traffic... a bypass would significantly improve the quality of life for residents."

They are supported by Ralph Howell, MP for Norfolk North, who has promised to discuss with ministers "the extraordinary way in which this matter has been handled". They hope that Mr MacGregor, a Norfolk man, may be persuaded to intervene.

But in October last year the council announced that it had abandoned all five routes, and would instead look at ways of improving the main road through the village. That was in spite of having declared earlier that widening the road would not be feasible because of the

proximity of buildings.

Jonathan Peel, the planning committee chairman, said that the need for a bypass was not so pressing as to outweigh the environmental and landscape objections. "The case for building one in the face of all these difficulties has to be overwhelming. We don't think it is," he said.

Mr Peel is supported by the the Council for the Protection of Rural England, English Nature and the Norfolk Naturalists' Trust.

The villagers fear that if the present road cannot be upgraded the council will choose the so-called "brown" route, which passes to the north of the village through scenery that is even more attractive than that affected by the "green" route to which the CPRE objects.

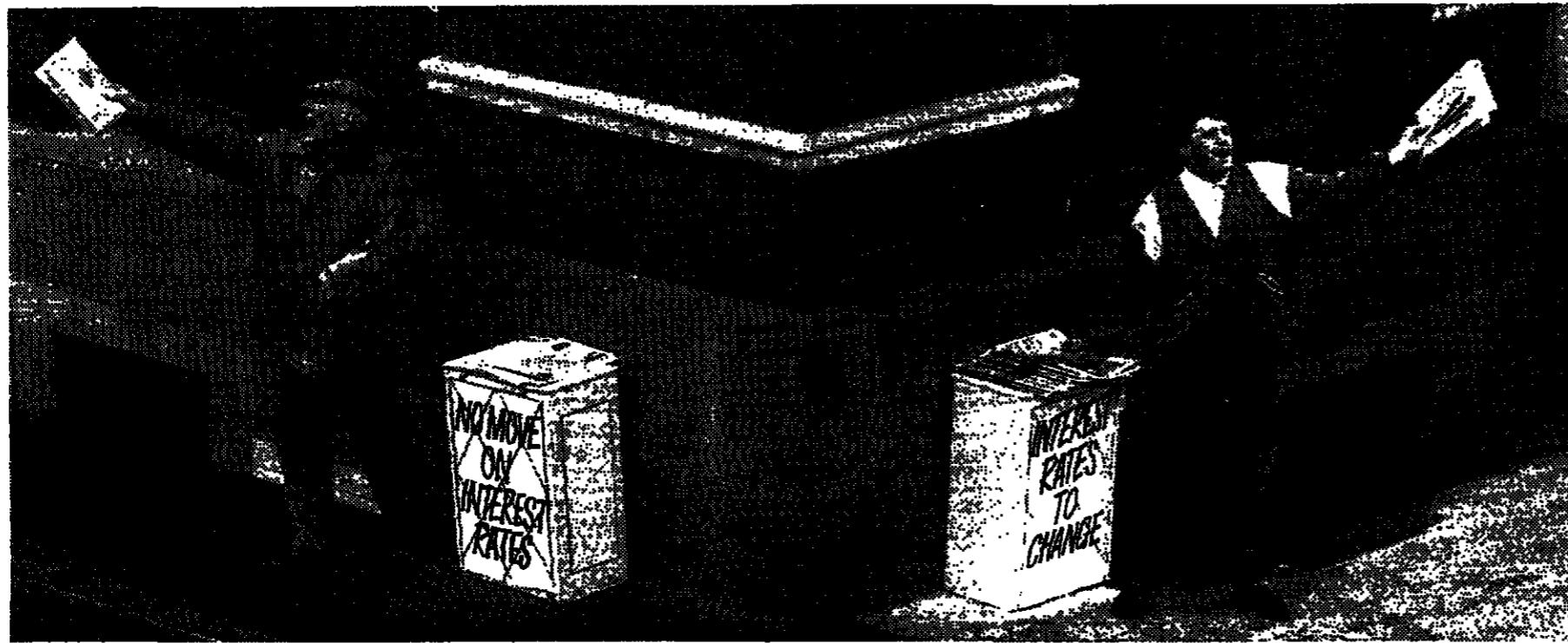
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Roadside plea: sign of the villagers' anger



Driving force: one of the lorries that people in Letheringsett say are damaging listed buildings

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## Retirement at 70 is nearer for judges

BY FRANCES GIBB  
LEGAL CORRESPONDENT

THE first steps towards a younger judiciary will be taken today when government proposals to lower the retirement age for judges to 70 come before the House of Lords.

At present the retirement age is 72 for circuit judges and 75 for High Court judges, but they can apply to continue working for an extra three years. The proposals in the judicial pensions and retirement bill, which is due to be read a second time today, would probably be phased in gradually. The bill would not affect the retirement ages of judges already in office, more than half of which are older than 70.

The bill also reforms the present arrangements for judicial pensions, creating a single pension scheme for all judges throughout the United Kingdom. At present there are several schemes for different judges, some based on 15 years of service and some on 20 years or more.

Judges are treated in different ways for pension purposes with no rational basis. The rules on aggregating judicial service can work against judicial promotions. For instance, when a judge is promoted from the circuit bench to the High Court, the first pension is frozen and the judge begins again on a new scheme.

The new single pension scheme would apply to new judges, those already in schemes who want to join the new scheme, and those promoted to another judicial office covered by a different scheme.

Under the proposals the full pension, payable after 20 years of service, would be half the salary paid to the judge in whichever period of 12 months during the previous three years provided the greatest income.

Law Times, page 29, 31

## Children's charter launched by Scots

BY KERRY GILL

WHAT was claimed as the first children's rights charter in Europe, compiled after more than two years of consultations with young people and children's organisations, was launched in Edinburgh yesterday.

Lothian has also appointed Britain's first children's ombudsman, who will act as an independent adjudicator in any dispute involving children although his findings will have no legal force.

Copies of the charter, a declaration of the rights and responsibilities of children from birth to 16, are to be distributed throughout schools, libraries, health centres and social work departments in Lothian region. The charter was launched by the regional council and based on the UN convention on the rights of the child, which

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Kenyans deny Ward murder

Two Kenyan rangers accused of kidnapping and murdering Julie Ward, a British tourist, made brief statements in court yesterday claiming they were totally innocent, her father said. The statements, read out in Swahili, constituted the only defence evidence produced at the High Court in Nairobi.

John Ward, from Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, who led the search for his daughter's killers after her death more than three years ago, has attended nearly every hearing of the four-month trial. He said that the statements by Jonah Tajeu Magiro, 28, and Peter Metui Kipeen, 26, were the only time they had spoken during the trial.

The defence completed its evidence yesterday. The lawyers will make their closing speeches before the judge, helped by three lay assessors, considers his verdict.

### Bustards back

The only great bustard eggs in Britain have been laid at Whipsnade wild animal park in Bedfordshire. A breeding programme for the birds, which became extinct in the wild in England in 1832, is to be started at Whipsnade and bustards are being sent from Russia to join the programme.

### Yachtsman dies

Richard Marino, 50, of Fareham, Hampshire, who was badly burnt when his steam-powered yacht was destroyed by an explosion, died in hospital in Salisbury.

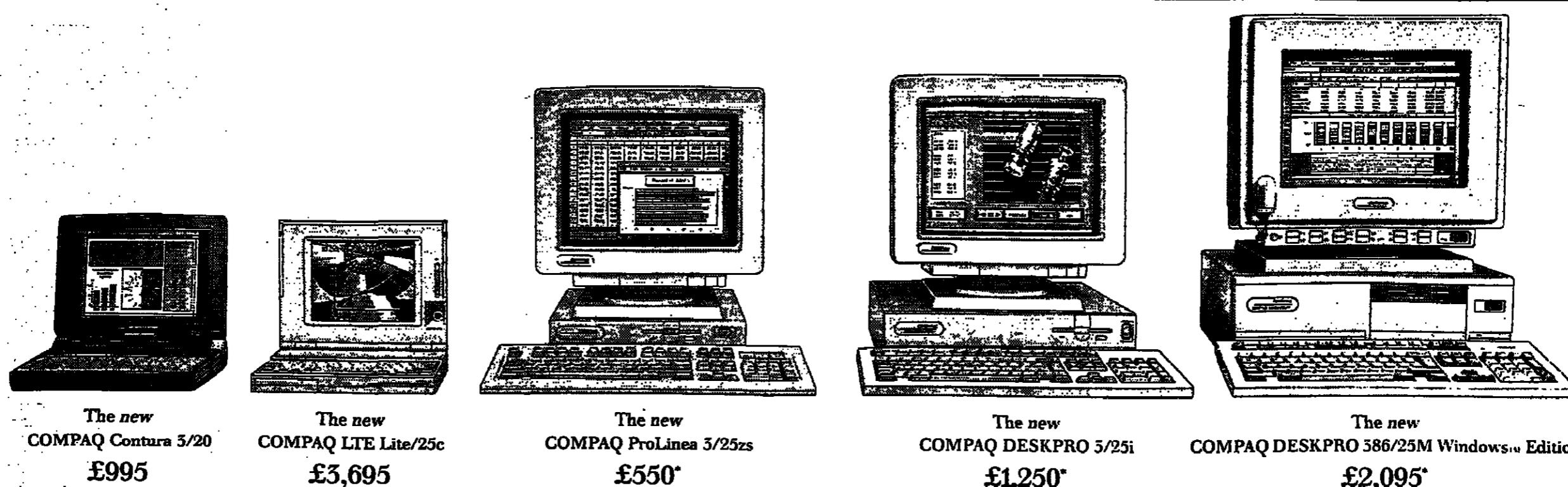
### Shell shock

Ian Barker turned over a compost heap in his garden in Nottingham and uncovered two unexploded first world war shells.

### Woman raped

A 19-year-old woman was raped by two men on a canal towpath in Milton Keynes early yesterday.

Law Times, page 29, 31



\*Prices include CPU and keyboard. Monitor not included

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Claims by a former employee raise possibility that ministers knew about dead tycoon's crooked career

## Spy centre 'monitored Maxwell money deals'

The alleged Maxwell connection has brought the mysterious GCHQ into the public gaze, reports Michael Evans

THE investigation into Robert Maxwell's fraudulent commercial career has entered a new phase with allegations that GCHQ, the government's communications headquarters in Cheltenham, had been monitoring the dead tycoon's shady money transfers.

The claim raises the question: did ministers know what Maxwell was up to? The prime source of the allegations is Robin Robison, who for a brief period worked as an administrative officer on the Cabinet Office's joint intelligence committee (JIC), Whitehall's top intelligence co-ordinating organisation. He says he saw signals intelligence material on Maxwell.

If Maxwell was targeted by GCHQ, there could have been a number of client departments interested, including the Treasury, the Department of Trade and Industry, and possibly MI6, monitoring Maxwell's personal relationships with the Soviet and East European leaders.

It is most unlikely, however, that Maxwell's name would have been passed to ministers through the different intelligence layers, unless there was a specific need for them to know. There was no national security connection.

Signals or electronic intelligence is big business. Britain employs at least 15,000 men and women in the different intelligence branches, of which about 11,000 work for GCHQ. 7,000 in Gloucestershire. GCHQ eavesdropping stations are also dotted around the world.

Little is known about GCHQ. Although the public has become acquainted with the achievements of the wartime codebreakers at Bletchley Park, Buckinghamshire, the precursor to GCHQ, the peacetime role of the government's eavesdropping centre has become a focus of attention on only a few occasions in recent years.

The discovery of a high level KGB agent, Geoffrey Prime, among the senior linguists at GCHQ and his

subsequent conviction for spying at the Old Bailey in November 1982 raised fears of lax security at the Cheltenham base. The decision several years later by the government to ban trade unions at GCHQ put the eavesdropping station into the public domain once again. Allegations were made in the Iraqi supergun affair that the intelligence services had prior notice of Baghdad's secret plan. Yet the mysteries of GCHQ remain.

Today, the eavesdropping centre which intercepts radio and communications traffic is the most expensive and most productive of Britain's three intelligence agencies.

However, the priorities of GCHQ have changed. Instead of focusing almost exclusively on diplomatic and military traffic, there is more interest in economic and commercial intelligence, now that the threat to Britain's national security is less pronounced. Codebreaking of encrypted diplomatic traffic is also much more difficult because of the rapid advance of codemaking technology.

So, where once an analyst at GCHQ might have dealt with a pile of messages between an embassy and its foreign ministry, much of the traffic analysed today concerns intra-national business transactions and corporate dealings.

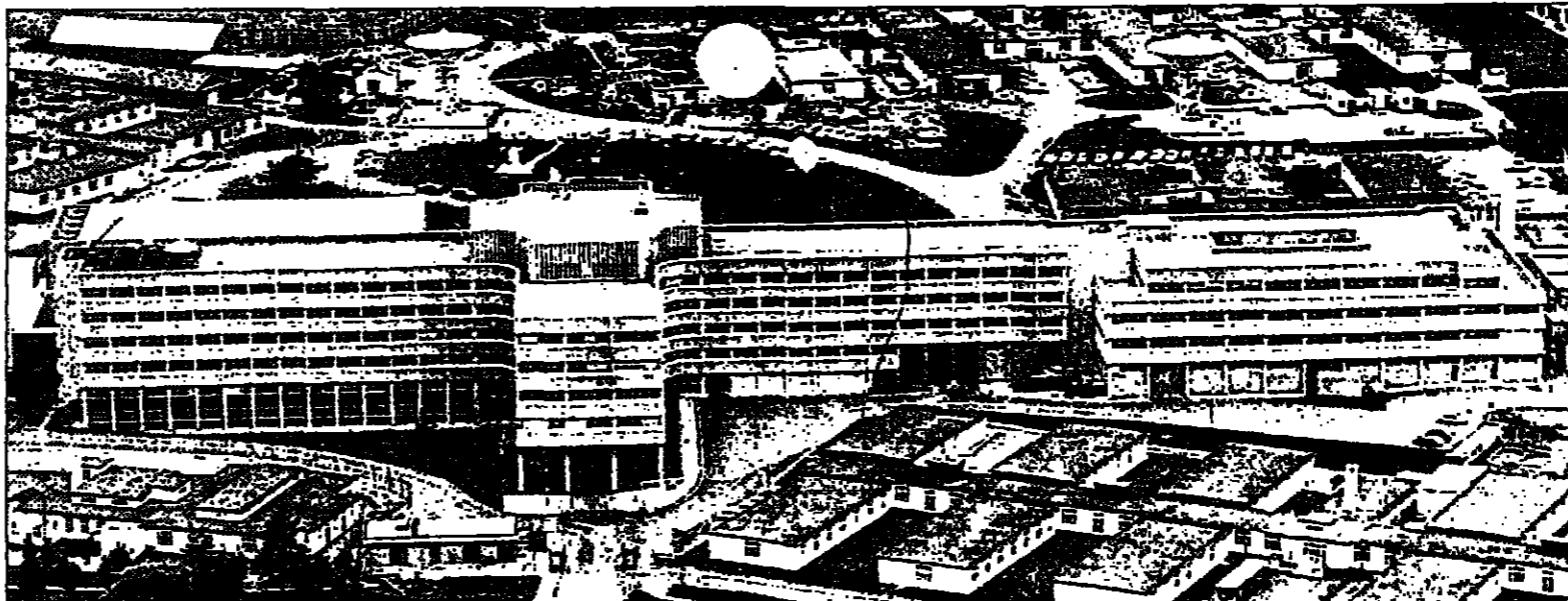
An indication of the change in thinking was given with the publication of the Interception of Communications Act 1985, when MPs were surprised to discover that the Department of Trade and Industry was authorised to issue warrants for phone tapping.

GCHQ which grew out of the Government Code and Cypher School at Bletchley Park and which moved to Cheltenham in 1952, comes under the aegis of the foreign office, providing a substantial proportion of Britain's total foreign intelligence from intercepted radio and communications traffic.

The centre is also responsible for the security of British civil and military communications.



The watcher and the watched: Robison, left, who says he saw material on Maxwell, right, and below, the GCHQ centre at Cheltenham



cations. GCHQ is split into two large centres, the better known one situated outside the Gloucestershire town and consisting of a long five-storey cement building surrounded by small huts with large dish-shaped antennae at the rear of the buildings.

The other main centre is several miles away, on the other side of the town. It is a large redbrick building with another three-storey premises behind which houses many of the computers.

The largest of the directorates at GCHQ is signals intelligence operations and requirements, which receives "target requests" from the various "clients" which include MI5, MI6, the Ministry of Defence, the Foreign Office, the DTI and the Treasury.

According to James Bamford, author of *The Puzzle Palace* which uncovered the secrets of GCHQ and the American equivalent, the National Security Agency, when it was published in 1982, this directorate is re-

sponsible for passing on the finished product to the customers.

GCHQ does not have the staff to cope with the transcribing, decoding, analysing and packaging of all telephone and cable traffic, so they have to be selective in their targeting. Even the most advanced computers could not cope with the millions of phone calls, cables and telexes each day, although voice recognition systems are being developed.

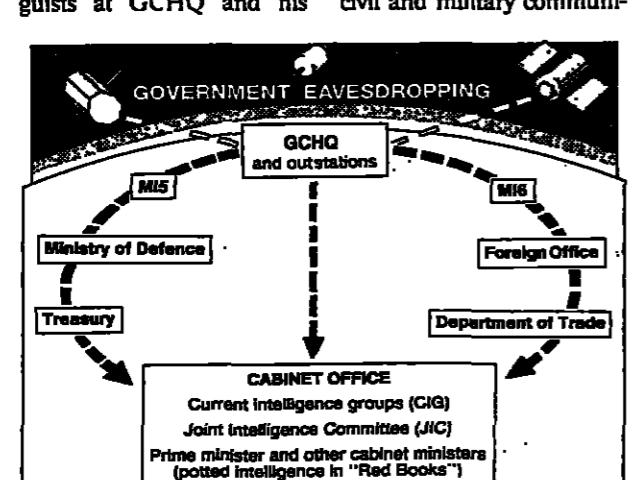
Once a section of signals traffic is designated, say, between certain companies or between named individuals or between two capitals, material is intercepted by GCHQ's network of listening antennae throughout Britain and abroad is taken on tape and fed through computers which recognise key words and names.

The computers, based on linked IBM mainframes and a Cray supercomputer, decrypt communications where necessary. Linguists and analysts turn them into intelligible reports. Churchill used to insist on seeing raw intelligence material during the war when the codebreakers at Bletchley had broken the German Enigma cipher machines and produced their flow of "Ultra" intelligence. Today, however, ministers never see raw intelligence.

The prime minister and members of the cabinet defence committee receive a "red book" of sanitised intelligence. This material will have gone through several layers of analysis and weed-out, ultimately by the Cabinet Office's own current intelligence groups (CIGs) and the JIC, the final arbiter of intelligence.

Britain's peacetime involvement in signals intelligence goes back to 1947 when the UK-USA agreement was signed, bringing under the same intelligence umbrella the United States, Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

Maxwell monitored, page 1



## Top role beckons old theatre site

By SIMON TAIT, ARTS CORRESPONDENT

THE site of the Rose Theatre, where Shakespeare acted 400 years ago and where three years ago Dame Peggy Ashcroft stood arm-in-arm with James Fox, Ian McKellen and other actors to prevent bulldozers destroying the remains, could be the seat of David Mellor's new heritage ministry.

Simon Hughes, the Liberal Democrat MP for Southwark and Bermondsey, who led the campaign to save the Rose, asked Mr Mellor in a parliamentary question yesterday if he had considered moving into the empty block which now straddles the preserved remains.

"There could be no better place in terms of greatness," the MP said. The secretary of state replied that he was prepared to look at any available

property in Mr Hughes's constituency.

Rose Court was built over the old playhouse, parts of the stage of which survived in the boggy Bankside soil, after a hard-fought agreement to sheath and build over it on stilts on the understanding that it would be unearthed again when money was available. It cost the developer, Imry Merchant, an extra £10 million to do so and a delay which brought completion of the 11-storey block, at a cost of about £40 million, into the property slump. Since then it has remained empty.

Martin Myers, chief executive of the company, now called Imry Holdings, said: "When one thinks of all the people who were screaming at us at the time, and all the trouble we went to to save the theatre, I think we could do with a little help now." Rose Court was, for instance, a better proposition than Canary Wharf, he said.

The 157,000 sq ft of offices are for rent at £25 a square metre, an annual rent of £3.925 million. "But that's the up-front price," Mr Myers said. As the company wanted to let to a single tenant, if that tenant was the ministry that was "unlikely to



Hughes: call to move heritage ministry

## Man held over stolen yachts

By RAY CLANCY

A FRENCHMAN suspected of joyriding across the Channel in luxury yachts has been detained in Essex. He is being questioned in Cornwall today.

Russell Wilfis Taylor took up his post two weeks ago and moved into two rooms in Bucklersbury, near the Bank of England, last week to administer the foundation set up with a £1.1 million bequest to the Arts Council.

She has a staff of one and the offices are a gift from the owner. She apologised for not having a photocopier, "but next week we're getting a monk with a quill pen to help."

Devon and Cornwall police will ask Mr Joubat about the disappearance of Noah's Ark, a £100,000 boat stolen from St Just-in-Roseland near Falmouth and found abandoned in Lulworth Cove, Dorset. He will also be questioned about stolen marine equipment.

Hampshire police also want to question him.

## Arts body tries to salvage reputation with new start

The heavily criticised Arts Foundation has a new director and a fresh approach. Simon Tait reports

THE Arts Foundation, launched a year ago to create "a new image for the arts" but received with a chorus of disapproval by the arts world, has been relaunched with a new director, new offices and a more pragmatic policy of supporting innovative art.

Russell Wilfis Taylor took up his post two weeks ago and moved into two rooms in Bucklersbury, near the Bank of England, last week to administer the foundation set up with a £1.1 million bequest to the Arts Council.

Mrs Taylor said her first priority was to establish a firm policy. "I think the foundation's purpose was misstated then," she said. "We have the luxury of making choices, but there is a big difference between that and doing whatever we want."

Lord Palumbo, chairman of the Arts Council, announced the new foundation at a lavish Docklands party last May and introduced the first director, Stephen Bayley.

It was assailed immediately with criticism that its aims were too confused, the foundation remote, that the Arts Council's own efforts on behalf of experimental art were being slighted.

The foundation had been run from offices in Mr

Victims want judicial enquiry

By JILL SHERMAN  
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

MAXWELL pensioners yesterday called for a judicial enquiry into how Whitehall departments and financial institutions failed to stop their pension funds being plundered.

They are also pressing the social security department to spell out whether new pensioners would benefit from the £2.5 million rescue scheme announced by Peter Lilley, social security secretary last week.

Ken Trench, chairman of the pensioners' action group, said that an increasing number of allegations were now surfacing which would point the finger at the government and the Bank of England for failing to act.

"We want an independent judicial enquiry to pin down the failings in the system. And if the fault is shown to lie with government the government should accept full responsibility for supporting the pensioners who have lost out."

Pensioners wanted the government to take over responsibility for failed Maxwell pension schemes and guarantee pension payments until stolen assets were recovered.

Mr Trench said it was unclear whether new pensioners would benefit from the rescue scheme and it was still doubtful whether the missing millions would be found.

A social security spokesman said the DSS could not guarantee that new pensioners would have access to the £2.3 million "lifeline".

"The purpose is to enable them to continue to meet their obligations until the courts decide on the ownership of disputed former pension fund assets," said the spokesman. "Whether they make payments to new as well as to existing pensioners is up to them. It is not a matter for the DSS."

The latest allegations about the intelligence services looking into Maxwell's affairs was another argument for an independent enquiry, said Mr Trench.

"Several government departments are looking at various aspects of the Maxwell affair, but nothing is going to appear for months," he said. "The pensioners appear to have been let down by every relevant government department. Now the Treasury and the Bank of England and the Cabinet Office appear to be implicated as well."

All Morris, Labour MP for Manchester Wythenshawe, said the reports of intelligence involvement would strengthen the case for an investigation by the Ombudsman. Pensioners groups are now considering putting in a formal complaint to the ombudsman alleging maladministration by the government.

Mr Morris, who has been campaigning on behalf of the pensioners, argues that if the government knew about Mr Maxwell's business dealings two years ago, the pension funds could have been protected then.

original aim had been to raise £20 million from private patronage, another to revive the *salon des refusés* idea of an exhibition for work rejected by established institutions. The launch brochure expressed the wish to establish facilities such as a recording studio, a new gallery "to break the tassel of the art trade", a television programme about patronage, and even a record label.

Mrs Taylor said her first priority was to establish a firm policy. "I think the foundation's purpose was misstated then," she said. "We have the luxury of making choices, but there is a big difference between that and doing whatever we want. Which was the message then. You have to be seen to be sensible about giving away money."

Originally, there was no need to apply because the foundation would find the worthy recipients. That goes from the new policy. "We want anybody who has something to offer to apply, and if we have to say 'no' I believe it is our job to tell the applicants why and help them in that way. I want them to telephone me," Mrs Taylor said. One

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Consumers likely to see bills rising as drought forces watchdog to issue ultimatum

## Water firms threatened with ban on river supplies

WATER companies will be banned from taking water from drought-hit rivers and boreholes unless they agree to take less water, repair old pipelines to reduce waste, and install domestic meters in areas "under stress", the National Rivers Authority said yesterday. The move could lead to higher prices for consumers.

The regulatory authority gave Thames Water, which serves seven million customers in and around London, until September 1 to accept a limit of 14 million gallons a day on the amount of water taken from the catchment of the Darent in Kent. This is 70 per cent less than Thames Water is entitled to take under its current licence. The Darent catchment includes the Dartford and Sevenoaks conurbations.

Lord Crickhowell, NRA chairman, said that this limit would hold water usage in the Darent valley at its present level because Thames had not made full use of its licence. The company had also been given until March 31 of next year to agree to reduce abstraction to 10.7 million gallons a day by the end of 1995. "We have said to Thames Water: if you will not do it voluntarily, we will do it unilaterally," he said.

"The River Darent is one of the worst cases we have got and it is substantially caused by over-abstraction and not just the drought. We think probably it will be necessary over a period to halve present abstractions from the Darent."

About 40 rivers in England are affected by over-abstraction, according to the NRA. "We are not prepared to wait a minute longer than is absolutely necessary to restore these long-suffering rivers to their former healthy flows," Lord Crickhowell said. "A great deal of work has already been done with the water

Drastic action is being taken to restore exploited rivers to their former healthy flows. Michael Hornsby reports

companies to tackle this problem, but what I want to see now are firm target dates set to complete whatever action is required for each of the rivers.

In future, Lord Crickhowell said, the NRA would only issue abstraction licences if water companies committed themselves to firm timetables for reducing leakage and introducing domestic metering of water use in "areas under stress". The NRA could not accept the present levels of waste and water unaccounted for.

The NRA's action will be to test its legal powers and the right of water companies to financial compensation for expenditure incurred in finding alternative sources of supply. Lord Crickhowell said he was confident of the NRA's legal position and ability to handle compensation, but acknowledged that Thames

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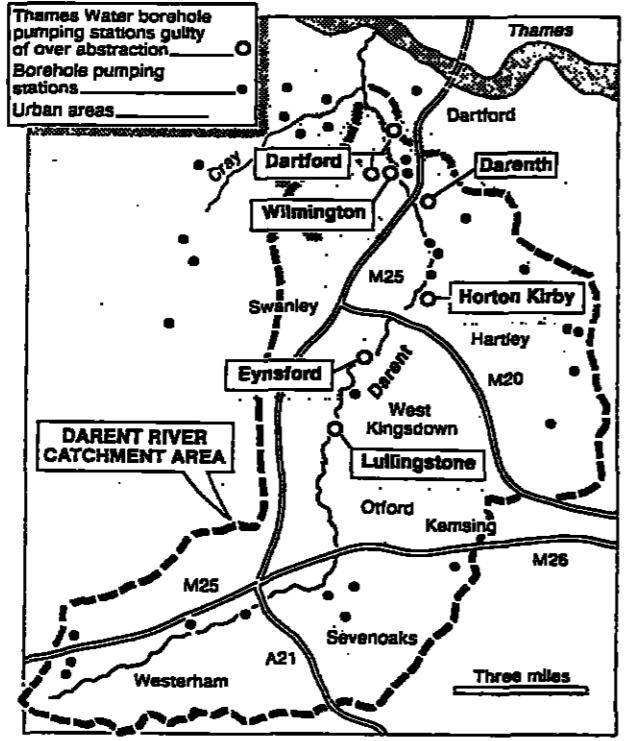
The Water Services Association of England and Wales, which represents the water companies, said: "The companies have to have sufficient water resources to meet the needs of their customers. If they have to open new resources to replace existing resources, then prices would have to rise to pay for them."

The Country Landowners Association said the NRA should have acted sooner.

The Council for the Protection of Rural England welcomed the move to protect the Darent but said action was now urgently required to save the other affected rivers.

The top 20 priority rivers, which the NRA started investigating in February last year, are: the Hiz, Hoffer Brook, Slea, and Upper Waveney in the NRA's Anglian area; Dover Beck, Worp, and Battlefield Brook in Severn Trent area; Misbourne, Ver, Pang, Wey, and Letcombe Brook, Thames area; Darent and Wall Brook, Southern area; Piddle, Allen, and Wey, Wessex area; Wharfe (two locations), Yorkshire region; and the Lowther, North West area.

Leading article, page 15



Sick river: a family fishing, above, in the Darent in Kent, while two miles away the same river is dry, below



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ALMOST 500 white collar workers and senior officials were surprised at the weekend to discover that they had been paid double their monthly salaries by the cash-starved Western Isles council.

## Wages slip-up delights staff

BY KERRY GILL

developments in the fight by the council and other creditors to recover money lost in the BCCI collapse.

The error was blamed on a gremlin in the council's new computerised financial system, which, according to Mr Bennie, "sometimes still does things we are not quite expecting". He said that a "particular point" had been missed when the system was established. On Friday, the system decided to instruct the Royal Bank of Scotland to over-pay a quarter of the council's employees. Mr Bennie said he was confident that most of the cash would be recovered from staff.

Robert Bennie, the new finance director, who took up his post last month, was reluctant yesterday to discuss the amount over-paid, but admitted: "Half a million pounds is about right." The blunder, he said, was not particularly important given that he was busy monitoring

MacLeod, the council's chief executive, who is on final warning of dismissal for his part in the BCCI loss. Dr MacLeod is to take early retirement.

Already, islanders face having to pay an annual £2.7 million for the next 30 years to service the loan taken out to cover the BCCI loss, a massive burden considering that the average income in the Western Isles is lower than anywhere else in the United Kingdom.

Many have also protested about poll tax blunders in which the council keeps chasing people who have already paid. A man from Lewis, who has paid all his tax, has had one reminder and a final warning followed by a summary warrant. After being sent three apologies he has received another final warning.

## Schools rise

An increase in the number of Jewish schools in the former Soviet Union has been recorded by the London-based Institute of Jewish Affairs. The Jewish research body said that 100 day schools, Sunday schools and seminaries were serving the estimated 1.5 million Jews. Jewish education was totally suppressed in the 50 years before Mikhail Gorbachev's accession to power.

## Wind farm ban

Wind farms are likely to be banned from the Peak National Park as being too intrusive, under the park's ten-year structure plan. Small-scale turbines may be allowed in low-lying areas if they are not unsightly. Big quarry extensions, new roads through the park and new hotels are also ruled out by the plan, which is to go on display as part of a public consultation exercise.

Germany to end over 48

lories unveil election inquest



Kinnock: realistic about the enormity of his task

Neil Kinnock was ready for what happened to him on April 9 this year. He was probably less prepared for the confusion yesterday over his possible appointment as president of the Confederation of European Socialist Parties. Mr Kinnock has never hidden from himself the possibility that one day he might have to activate a fresh political career, and for some time it looked as if yesterday might mark the start.

In private in recent years Mr Kinnock was realistic about the enormity of the task facing him. In that final week of the campaign, when the polls suggested otherwise, Mr Kinnock sensed that he was not quite going to make it and confided as much to those closest to him. He felt in his bones that the national mood for change that he would require to overturn such a large Conservative majority was not quite there. He had also decided

In the last months of his leadership, the Labour leader is trying to carve out a new political career, Philip Webster writes

ed years ago that if he lost a second time he would relinquish the leadership. Again, those in his closest circle knew that.

When Mr Kinnock told his Isiwna party in the early hours of April 10 that he dedicated himself to the service of his constituents "and in any capacity whatsoever, to the people of my country", it was the speech of a man who knew already what he had to do.

Perhaps because he was mentally prepared for disappointment Mr Kinnock has not sunk into the black despair that has afflicted many in his party. All who know him well testify to his emotional and physical resilience. After the

election, when most senior Labour people appeared bereaved, Mr Kinnock was forever trying to cheer up his friends and colleagues. For some time they thought it was an act; now they doubt whether it was.

One of his longest-serving aides, amazed at his bearing after the election, asked him: "Are you really all right?" He replied that it was a "disappointment, not a death". Perhaps Mr Kinnock was remembering 1983 when, Brahms playing on the stereo, his car overturned on the M4. According to a friend the doctor who examined him afterwards found no trace of post-traumatic stress.

The speed at which he announced his decision to go surprised some but to him there was little point in allowing speculation to build when his mind was already made up.

He had hoped to go this month but was overruled by his party. Now July 18, when he officially hands over the reins, almost certainly to John Smith, cannot come soon enough. The undisciplined behaviour of his party since the election has probably enhanced that sentiment.

In all the private meetings of the national executive and the Parliamentary Labour Party that he has attended since the election Mr Kinnock's demeanour, according to insiders, has been that of a man who wants to get out of the hot seat as quickly as possible. "He has been even rougher than usual with the awkward squad, contemptu-

ous of point-scoring by people trying to disown policies to which they agreed, and very impatient with people crawling over the election campaign at every opportunity."

Mr Kinnock has urged the party to hold a formal inquest at the appropriate time and not to take a piecemeal approach. The inquest comes on Thursday, and he is planning a big contribution.

After more than eight years in

what is probably the hardest job in politics, there is inevitably an element of liberation in Mr Kinnock's chirpy mood of late. His interests in many things outside politics, most notably his family, the theatre and the cinema, has helped to ease the burden.

He combined his announcement of his decision to quit with the surprise news that he would continue to stand for the

national executive committee. He wants to remain involved in pushing forward the internal democratic reforms that began under his leadership and has decided that he can best do that by getting elected to the constituency section of the NEC. One of the last acts of his leadership has been to insist on pressing ahead with changes to end the role of the unions in the selection and reselection of Labour MPs, despite the opposition of senior union leaders.

The last two months have not been easy for Mr Kinnock and the next will not be any better. He has tried to take a "business as usual" approach to his remaining weeks in office. But he has ruled the party with an iron hand; now, unavoidably because he is on his way out, his authority is diminished and there are plenty of people who want to remind him of that fact.

MARTIN BEDDALL

## German offer fails to end hostility over 48-hour week

BY TOM WALKER IN BRUSSELS AND NICHOLAS WOOD

BRITAIN yesterday hardened its opposition to European Community proposals for a 48-hour working week in spite of an olive branch from Germany.

German diplomats in Brussels disclosed that they are prepared to give Britain a voluntary limit on hours for the next ten years, only then making it compulsory. This proposal goes some way to meeting the suggestion put forward by Gillian Shephard, the employment secretary, who has said that Britain might be able to accept the working time directive if employees are free to work longer than 48 hours if they wish.

However, senior employment department officials yesterday played down speculation that a breakthrough might be imminent. They

said that Britain could not accept a "time lapse" clause for full introduction of the directive. One Whitehall aide said that in the light of the Danish referendum rejecting the Maastricht treaty, the climate in London had changed. The working time directive was seen as symbolic of the kind of European centralism that the government was determined to resist. Ministers appear concerned that a surrender could trigger a big backlash revolt.

The Danish vote has hardened Gillian Shephard's position against the directive, one employment department source said. Of the ten-year deadline, he added: "If they try to enforce that, ministers won't be able to sign up to it because they will be giving away the principle of a mandatory limit on the working week."

It is understood that Mrs Shephard will resist the idea of a deadline at the council of ministers meeting on June 24 scheduled to vote on the long-running dispute between Britain and its EC partners. Employment department sources did accept that the Germans were talking of an initial voluntary period "might be a step in the right direction".

One German official involved in the working week negotiations was enthusiastic about the possible compromise. He said that once Brit-

ain became accustomed to the idea of working time restrictions, it would fall into line with the rest of the EC.

Despite the Danish referendum, Britain still faces isolation at next week's meeting if Mrs Shephard sticks to her guns. Because the 48-hour working week proposals are being considered as health and safety rules, they can be passed by qualified majority voting.

□ The Irish government yesterday began its final push for a yes vote in the Maastricht referendum on Thursday, with a renewed attack on the attempt by the pro-life lobby to link the treaty with legalising abortion (Edward Gorman writes).

Albert Reynolds, the prime minister, said abortion issues were quite separate from the economic and political matters which lie at the heart of the treaty. He added that reports from his party's campaign manager indicated an "overwhelmingly positive" reaction to the treaty around the country. He said people were beginning to see through "some of these scaremongering tactics and the sort of mischievous stories that are being put about about things that are supposed to be in the treaty."

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## Tory rebels join up

BY NICHOLAS WOOD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

CONSERVATIVE divisions over Europe are spawning more groups than a rock festival. For many years, backbenchers had a straight choice between the anti's of the Conservative European Reform Group (CERG), whose best known figures are Jonathan Aitken and Sir Teddy Taylor, and the Conservative Group for Europe (CGE), championed by Hugh Dykes and David Hunt, the Welsh secretary. But as Brussels has pressed the case for closer union, the forces ranged against it have grown.

The Eurosceptics can boast at least four other groups dedicated to stopping what they regard as the conveyor belt to a European super-state. They are the self-styled "suicide squad" of 22 MPs who voted against the second reading of the Maastricht bill; the Bruges Group and the parliamentary Friends of Bruges; and the Thatcherite No Turning Back Group.

Michael Spicer and James Cran have emerged as the leaders of the suicide squad.

The Bruges Group and the

Friends of Bruges are most closely identified with Bill Cash, the Tory MP for Stafford. The Bruges Group, which concentrates on extra-parliamentary action, claims about 100 supporters in the Commons, some of them Labour MPs. Friends of Bruges is a smaller grouping of 10-20 MPs. The 25-strong NTB is largely moribund, mainly because many of its highly ambitious young activists have found their way into government. But it showed its teeth a couple of weeks ago by acting as the focus for the leaked meeting of ministers opposed to the Maastricht treaty.

After a long period in the doldrums, the CERG appears to be recruiting again, presumably among some of the 24 "new boys" who signed the Commons motion calling for a "fresh start" after the Danish referendum.

Nicholas Badger and Richard Shepherd are on its executive and it claims a membership of 85 Tory MPs.

The CGE, chaired by John Biffen, also claims a membership of around 100.

## Major highlights successes of Earth summit

BY ARTHUR LEATHLEY

THE prime minister conceded yesterday that the Earth summit had failed to meet some of its objectives but insisted that Britain had played a leading role in creating a benchmark for future environmental action.

John Major told MPs: "The results have not gone as far as some would wish. As in any initiative there have had to be compromises" adding that the UK wanted to go further on climate changes than the convention allowed.

He said he was writing immediately to heads of government of the European Community and the Group of Seven leading industrialised countries to propose an

action plan to carry forward the agreements made at Rio de Janeiro. "We have already gone a long way towards achieving a cleaner, safer world in which all share responsibility for our environmental inheritance."

Mr Major pointed to the "key role" played by Michael Howard, the environment secretary, in persuading the United States to agree to the text on climate change.

In a Commons statement on the summit, Mr Major said that the undertakings Britain had made were substantial, although Britain would have to be content with the declaration, rather than a binding agreement.

on forests. The success of the summit was the fact that so many countries had met, something which would not have happened two years ago. There is a firm commitment by all participants to further action. The countries of the world took on a substantial commitment to safeguard the environment on a global basis. In that respect Rio was a milestone. Britain played a leading role in securing those agreements. A lot of work remains.

Mr Major was accused of self-congratulation by Roy Hattersley, the deputy Labour leader, who called on the prime minister to use Britain's special relationship

with the United States to make it join the bio-diversity agreement.

Mr Hattersley criticised the government for allowing the proportion of gross national product spent on overseas aid to decline to "an abysmally low level", little over half that spent in 1979. Then it had been 0.5 percent and rising, whereas the recent increase to 0.31 percent had been from a low of 0.27 percent of GNP.

Mr Major said Britain had played a leading role in launching three specific initiatives reflecting "our position as a world leader in conservation and the use of the world's resources of

biodiversity and natural habitat". He said the agreement at Rio's Agenda 21 showed "a very strong commitment" to a "very far-reaching and worthwhile agenda".

Paddy Ashdown, the Liberal Democrat leader, said that although Mr Major had been one of the first G7 leaders to commit himself to the summit, he had been able to achieve too little. The amounts pledged were only one-twentieth of what the UN deemed necessary.

Mr Major accepted that the summit was simply a step forward but could be built on in the future.

Letters, page 15



Wake-up call: John Smith, who accused the government of "collective amnesia" over jobs

## Smith demands interest rate cut to aid recovery

BY NICHOLAS WOOD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

JOHN Smith renewed his demand for an immediate cut in interest rates yesterday as Labour sought to exploit growing concern about the faltering pace of economic recovery.

The shadow chancellor, addressing the GMB union's annual conference in Blackpool, accused the government of "collective amnesia" about a jobless rate that was now 1 per cent above the European Community average and had been rising for 24 months.

Cyril Townsend (Bexleyheath, C) called on the government to abandon its search. He said it was disgraceful that Britain should follow the example of the former Soviet Union and Israel in such vindictive war crime trials. The cases under investigation involved only three elderly people, former citizens of the Baltic states, and it was unlikely that any of them would be able to be sentenced even if they were found guilty.

Sir Nicholas said any decision on prosecution would be taken in accordance with the same principles as applied to other prosecutions. Greville Janner, Labour MP for Leicester West, said prosecution for war crimes was not stupid, particularly not for those with personal involvement.

The war crimes were not stupid, particularly not for those with personal involvement.

Every person out of work cost the state £8,000 and last year the recession claimed a million jobs. The prime minister's election promises of an upturn on the back of a Tory victory had come to nothing, he said.

Mr Smith's comments came amid signs that Tory backbench anxieties over the Maastricht treaty and its plans for economic and monetary union are spilling over into criticism of the European exchange rate mechanism.

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Cyril Townsend (Bexleyheath, C) called on the government to abandon its search. He said it was disgraceful that Britain should follow the example of the former Soviet Union and Israel in such vindictive war crime trials. The cases under investigation involved only three elderly people, former citizens of the Baltic states, and it was unlikely that any of them would be able to be sentenced even if they were found guilty.

Sir Nicholas said any decision on prosecution would be taken in accordance with the same principles as applied to other prosecutions. Greville Janner, Labour MP for Leicester West, said prosecution for war crimes was not stupid, particularly not for those with personal involvement.

The war crimes were not stupid, particularly not for those with personal involvement.

## AROUND THE LOBBY

### Football clubs get free hand

David Mellor, the national heritage secretary, ruled out government intervention to prevent higher admission charges being imposed by football clubs in the new Premier League. Tom Pendry, chairman of the all-party football committee, said the charges would prevent many supporters from attending matches. Mr Mellor said it would be left to each club to set prices.

He also told MPs that he would not become involved in the arguments over contracts for live coverage of Premier League matches going to the BSkyB satellite channel.

### Private income

Proceeds from privatisation amount to about £41.5 billion and a further £8 billion is expected to be raised this financial year.

Stephen Dorrell, financial secretary to the Treasury, said in a written reply.

### Road costs

Government spending on trunk road schemes in London, excluding land purchase, has risen from £30.4 million in 1982-3 to £123.3 million this financial year, according to Steve Norris, minister for London's transport.

### Duty returns

Lord Strathclyde, an environment minister, rejected a call in the Lords to extend the suspension of stamp duty on home purchases below £250,000 beyond August 19.

### Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Health; prime minister. Debate of Opposition motion on the water industry.

Lords (2.30): Judicial

Pensions and Retirement bill, second reading. Debate on intestacy.

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DESIGNED FOR LIFE FIAT

# Japan MPs approve bill letting troops go overseas

FROM EUGENE MOOSA IN TOKYO

JAPAN'S parliament ended a historic 20-month battle yesterday and approved a bill allowing the dispatch of soldiers overseas for the first time since the war.

Approval was given in a 329-17 vote in the 512-seat lower house. The measure allows, under strict conditions, the posting of up to 2,000 Japanese troops to UN peace-keeping missions in trouble spots such as Cambodia. It had been opposed strenuously by the opposition Socialists, who boycotted the last vote after offering to resign en masse in a desperate attempt to postpone enactment.

## South Africa talks end in disarray

FROM RAY KENNEDY IN JOHANNESBURG

CONSTITUTIONAL negotiations in South Africa's future broke down amid petty bickering yesterday, eve of the 10th anniversary of the 1976 Soweto uprising, the two sides seem on a collision course.

Nelson Mandela, the ANC president, will address a big rally in Soweto and will outline a strategy of civil disobedience and boycotts that is to continue until June 30, the deadline the ANC has set for the government to meet its demands for swift installation of an interim government. If they are not met, the ANC will begin more action, with a general strike in August.

Black man's bluff, page 14

## Israelis hint at strike on Iran

FROM RICHARD BEESTON IN JERUSALEM

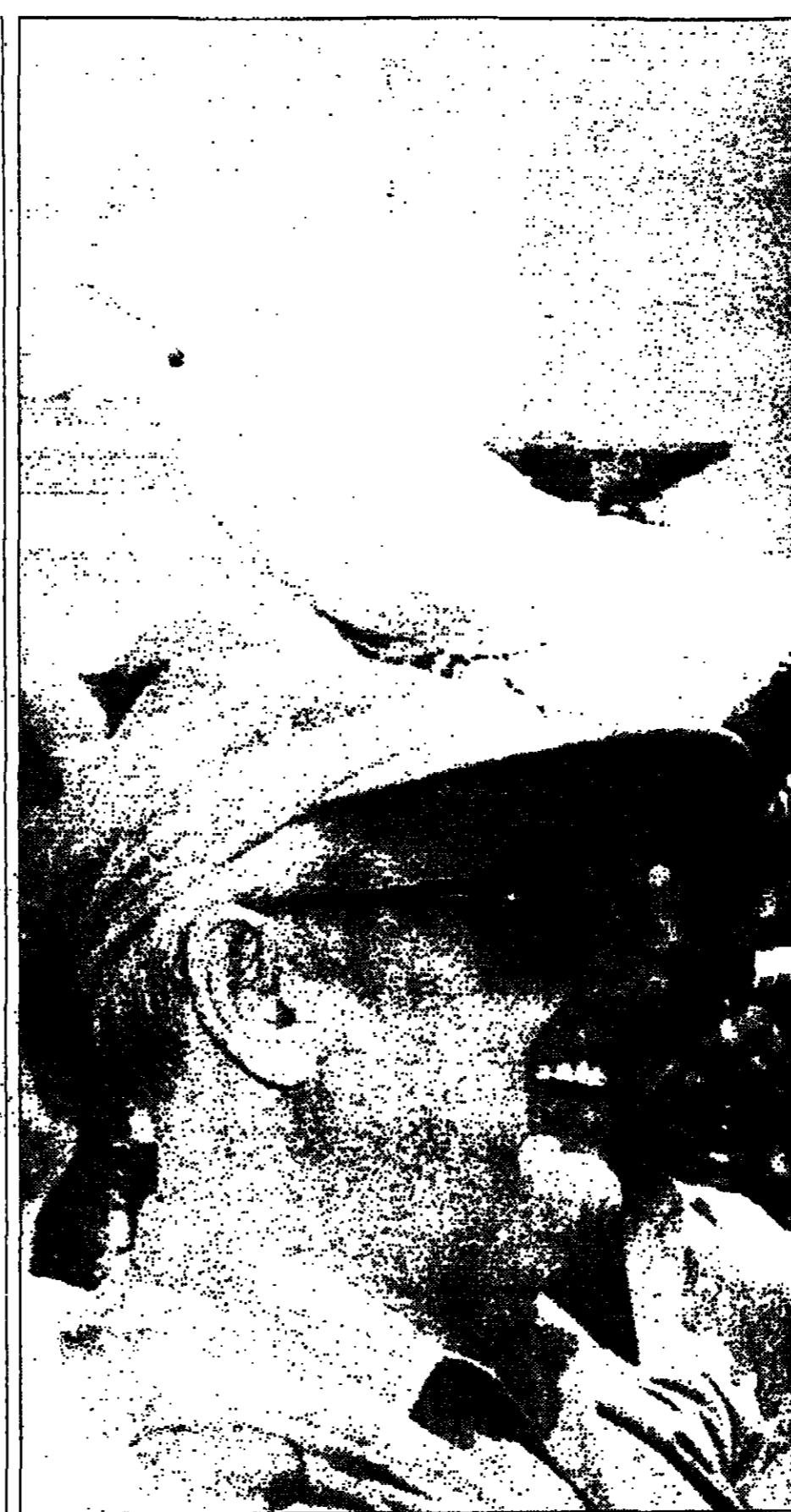
FOR the second week in succession, a senior Israeli military commander has said that Israel is contemplating pre-emptive action against Iran because of increasing concern that Tehran is making rapid strides in acquiring nuclear weapons.

The latest threat was made by Major General Herzl Budinger, Israel's new air force chief, who estimated that Iran could become a nuclear power by the end of the century unless its atomic research programme was stopped, either through diplomacy or arms. "Israel has to create the biggest disruption also by military means in order to prevent the entry of nuclear weapons into our area," he said. "The air force has the ability to reach every country in the region in which there are nuclear weapons."

Major General Uri Sagiv, the chief of military intelligence, recently singled out Iran's nuclear project as one of the greatest threats to Israel. He suggested that Israel also had a score to settle with Tehran for its alleged involvement in the car bomb attack this year against the Israeli embassy in Buenos Aires.

The warnings could normally be put down to the propaganda war being fought by Israel and its radical opponents in the region. However, the fact that the latest threats were made days before Israel's general election makes them more worrying. Israeli opposition leaders are concerned that the right-wing government of Yitzhak Shamir might be contemplating a military operation to boost its flagging popularity and prove its commitment to the country's security.

Tensions between Israel and Iran have recently been exacerbated by clashes between Israeli forces in southern Lebanon and the Shia Muslim fundamentalists of Hezbollah, who are financed and trained by Iran.



Peace flight: one of several doves set free by Mikhail Gorbachev, the former Soviet president, during a boat trip on the Sea of Galilee alights on his head before flying on. Mr Gorbachev and his wife are on a five-day visit to Israel

## UK welcomes help on IRA given by embattled Gaddafi

BY MICHAEL BINYON, DIPLOMATIC EDITOR AND CHRISTOPHER WALKER IN SIRTE

BRITAIN yesterday welcomed as "a positive step forward" Libya's provision of information about its links with the IRA, and said that a preliminary assessment showed that the information contained "positive elements which might prove helpful".

The Foreign Office said that the information, handed over at a recent meeting in Geneva, was in places incomplete and unsatisfactory, but it showed that the Libyans could take positive steps when they put their minds to it. Britain was still at an early stage in assessing the information on the IRA. Libya has been a main source of arms for the IRA, and in 1987 French customs seized an Irish-crewed freighter loaded with Libyan arms.

The government pointed out that Libya had still not complied with the United Nations Security Council resolution 731 in full, which included handing over for trial in America or Scotland the two suspects in the Lockerbie bombing of the Pan Am jet, and providing a satisfactory response to the demands made by France over the destruction of a French aircraft over Niger.

In Libya, the General People's Congress was moving last night towards a decision on how to respond to the demand for the handing over of the Lockerbie suspects amid heated exchanges between different factions in the regime. After being subjected to unpreceded attacks in the official media, Abd al-Raziq Sawa, the presiding secretary, denied that his hardline opening address, in which he ruled out extradition and advocated Arab unity, represented the policy of the congress, the pinnacle of the decision-making process.

His remarks came as senior figures in the 23-year-old revolutionary regime argued privately over the merit of making a new gesture to the UN in an attempt to ward off any tightening of sanctions

when they are reviewed by the security council in August.

The congress is being held in the remote coastal town of Sirte, which is near Muammar Gaddafi's birthplace but far from the two main population centres of Tripoli and Benghazi. Proceedings on most subjects are televised, but discussions on foreign policy were taking place at a different venue behind closed doors.

Mr Sawa's defensive remarks kept alive Western hopes that Colonel Gaddafi may yet use the annual congress as a vehicle for trying to end the deadlock over the two Libyan security agents. The more technocratic members of his regime realise that without compromise, Libya's

grate further.

The Sirte decision, expected within the next 48 hours, could have sweeping consequences for Colonel Gaddafi's leadership. "His survival has become entwined with the Lockerbie crisis," a European diplomat said. "He is now fighting to stay in power and seems prepared to ditch past ideology to ensure his survival."

Diplomatic sources said that the main opposition to any softening of Libya's stand came from those within the large security network who are frightened that a trial in the West could lead to their own involvement and a collapse of their privileged position.

The Foreign Office said last night that Britain was looking to Libya to comply fully with the UN resolution.



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# EC ministers attack Delors largesse to poor regions

FROM GEORGE BROCK IN LUXEMBOURG

RICHER EC governments pressed home their attack on ambitious plans to spend large sums on the Community's four poorest states, raising fears inside the Irish government that its promises of future EC "megabucks" may not materialise.

After EC finance ministers savaged the budget plans of Jacques Delors, the president of the European Commission, last week, the Community's foreign ministers found yesterday that M Delors had modified his ideas. He suggested that his plans for a 30 per cent increase in EC spending over five years should be stretched over seven years. But Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, rammed home British criticisms of plans for huge increases in regional funds and the proposed size of a special new fund for Portugal, Greece, Spain and Ireland.

In spite of the Irish government's evident nervousness over the result of Thursday's ratification referendum in the republic, British, French and German ministers all argued that EC spending could not increase further than strained domestic budgets. David Andrews, the Irish foreign minister, was heard asking Mr Hurd for help over the budget before the meeting began, but received little assistance during the meeting itself. Mr Hurd said that the "cohesion fund" for poor states could be set up without increasing overall EC spending, but should not be as large as M Delors has recommended.

The Irish government has claimed that the budget proposal is likely to be



Cash plea: David Andrews, Ireland's foreign minister, left, received little comfort when he turned to Douglas Hurd, his British colleague, for support over Ireland's hopes of extra EC cash



## Euro-express 'must stay on track'

FROM IAN MURRAY IN BONN

NEITHER annoyance with the Brussels bureaucracy nor the Danish referendum can be allowed to "stop the train" towards Europe, Helmut Kohl, the German chancellor, said over the weekend that he wanted to see M Delors reappointed. M Delors has thus collected endorsements from both Holland and Denmark, the only two states other than Britain which might have been tempted to try to get rid of the French president of the Commission.

Mr Hurd also appealed to his colleagues to make special efforts to save Gatt, the world trade talks, during the next few weeks.

Major attack, page 1  
Leading article, page 15  
L&T section, page 1

European currency, Herr Kohl spoke passionately about the need to press on. "It is quite clear that we will have failed history if we are satisfied with German unity but give up on European unity in this decade."

Many in Europe found it hard to tolerate 80 million Germans because of the past, he said; yet on all sides, including in Germany, the "old sounds" of nationalism and chauvinism could be heard. "No country in Europe is free from this virus," he said. "Therefore we will do everything at the Lisbon

European summit to ensure that the train towards Europe is not held up and the vote in Denmark does not stop it. We will do all we can to give Denmark the opportunity to get back on board, but we will accelerate towards further enlargement."

"If we do not succeed in making the breakthrough, then we will have failed history." The chancellor said that there was no question of rendering the mark until it was certain that the common European currency that would replace it was at least as stable. Such policies

would help to create a political union in which national traditions were respected but in which the structure would ensure peace and freedom.

Klaus Kinkel, the foreign minister, sounded less idealistic in a radio interview. "It is still not the case that Europe is firmly anchored among the population, and they do not think everything that comes out of Europe is good and brings benefits," he said. The government, he added, had failed to put the European idea across to the public, perhaps because it was too complicated.

## Serbian artillery and snipers break Bosnian ceasefire

BY OUR FOREIGN STAFF

SERBIAN artillery shelled part of Sarajevo and snipers fired on civilians yesterday, putting a ceasefire in Bosnia's ethnic war under threat, local journalists said.

"We cannot say the ceasefire is being respected," Zoran Pirolic, a Sarajevo radio editor, said by telephone ten hours after the United Nations-mediated truce between Serb and Muslim-Croat militia forces came into force. Sarajevo radio said that gunners in the main Serb garrison at Lukavica, outside Sarajevo, had shelled the city's Dobrinja district, where 40,000 people have been trapped for weeks. Snipers were also active near Sarajevo's Jewish cemetery, which is held by Serb militiamen. Two civilians were shot dead, Mr Pirolic said.

A Reuters photographer said by telephone from Sarajevo that explosions, generally intermittent and light, could be heard all over the city, but it was unclear who was responsible for the firing.

Mr Pirolic said Muslim and Croat territorial forces, defending the city against besieging Serbs, appeared to be in unison when it was suggested that Serbia's nationalist communist leaders were too short-sighted to see that Serbia's brightest people were moving abroad.

## Police chiefs' trial will open up secrets of martial-law Poland

TWO Polish secret police generals went on trial yesterday, charged with ordering the murder of Jerzy Popieluszko, the Solidarity priest. Secrets are likely to be disclosed as the officers attempt to deflect the blame on to the former communist party leadership of General Wojciech Jaruzelski or on to hardline Marxists.

The case is important, not only because it should at last shed light on the 1984 killing and the web of communist and police power, but also because it will end a period of enforced amnesia in Poland. Despite the witch-hunting rhetoric, little has been done by the Solidarity administration to reconstruct the crimes committed and sealed in the years after martial law was declared in 1981.

Three years after the Solidarity revolution, the Senate is still divided over how to prosecute crimes committed under the communists. Television footage from the martial law period was wiped out recently by archivists.

The new post-Solidarity generation of Poles knows General Jaruzelski and General Czeslaw Kisielczak, his interior minister, mainly as the authors of two woodenly written best-sellers, rather than as architects of the martial law internment camps.

The four young men, two of whom are former soldiers, nodded in unison when it was suggested that Serbia's nationalist communist leaders were too short-sighted to see that Serbia's brightest people were moving abroad.

The generals on trial plainly were aware of the priest's

murder. General Wladyslaw Ciaslon was deputy interior minister and chief of the secret police. General Zenon Platek was director of the fourth department of the secret police, which was in charge of monitoring and harassing the Roman Catholic Church. After the hearing opened, lawyers acting for Father Popieluszko's family requested a brief postponement. That should allow the prosecutor to strengthen his case further.

Father Popieluszko's killing sent shock-waves through Poland and Central Europe. He had been an outspoken Solidarity sympathiser and was kidnapped by three secret police agents — Captain Grzegorz Piotrowski, Lieutenant Waldemar Chmielewski and Lieutenant Leszek Pekala. They beat him, gagged him, and put him in the boot of their car. Finally, they threw the half-suffocated and bleeding man into a reservoir and drowned him.

Given the hierarchy and bureaucracy of the secret police, it was inconceivable that the agents could have been acting without orders.



Popieluszko: beaten, gagged and drowned. Yet at a televised trial in February 1985 the buck stopped with their immediate superior, Colonel Adam Pierszak. The colonel, whose initial 25-year jail term has been reduced to 15 years, says now that he was ordered by General Kisielczak to take all the blame and make sure that nobody more senior was implicated. In return, General Kisielczak would arrange that he was freed quickly and quietly. But communist rule col-

lapsed, all promises were cancelled, and Colonel Pierszak was stranded in jail with nothing to lose by naming names.

Captain Piotrowski, the only other member of the gang still in jail, also tried to strike a deal. He, Colonel Pierszak and the two other murderers — Lieutenant Pekala and Lieutenant Chmielewski, both now free — will be at the trial.

There were four theories about the murder. The least plausible, that the men were acting alone out of resentment towards the priest, was the version accepted by the judges, who were guided by the communist leadership. Another theory, that the murder was planned by the KGB, seems improbable, because the operation would never have been bungled at so many crucial stages. The two most probable explanations are either that the killing was the work of a hardline faction determined to unseat General Jaruzelski, or that the killing was authorised from the top of the interior ministry.

If the trial points to the latter, that will spell the end of a period of leniency towards the Jaruzelski leadership. There have been no trials and no public reckoning with any of the communist leaders, partly because the same men surrendered power peacefully.

## Havel calls for speedy solution

FROM REUTER  
IN PRAGUE

PRESIDENT Havel wants a quick resolution of the deadlock that is blocking talks on Czechoslovakia's future as the risk of economic damage grows, his spokesman said yesterday.

Mr Havel was due to meet Vladimir Meciar, the Slovak leader, last night before Mr Meciar's delayed third round of talks on Czechoslovakia's future with Vaclav Klaus, the prime minister-designate, planned for tomorrow. Mr Klaus and Mr Meciar have failed to agree on any basic issues since the elections 11 days ago highlighted deep divisions in the country, threatening a split into two independent republics.

"If an agreement is not possible, the president would agree with Mr Klaus that matters should still proceed quickly," Michael Zantovsky, Mr Havel's spokesman, told reporters. Mr Zantovsky pointed to reports of a 10 per cent fall in Czechoslovak government bonds last Friday, after the second round of talks ended in hostility and mutual recriminations.

The state bank denied the reports, saying that the situation was stable. "But potential investors are asking us what is going on," Martin Svetlik, for the bank, said.

## US judges approve kidnaps

MI hopes to speed  
Ruskin hearing

Washington: In a decision that will provoke international protest, the US Supreme Court ruled yesterday that the American government is entitled to kidnap criminal suspects from other countries and prosecute them regardless of the wishes of the nations they have been snatched from (Jamie Detmer writes).

The justices accepted the Bush administration's plea that it had committed no wrong in kidnapping a Mexican doctor who allegedly helped to keep alive a US federal agent in 1985 while drug traffickers tortured him for information before killing him. The Mexican government had protested at the kidnapping. Dr Humberto Alvarez-Marsan.

Nairobi: Sir Anthony Senghor, the Commonwealth deputy secretary-general for political affairs, has arrived in Kenya at the head of a four-man team to help to plan the country's first multi-party elections in 26 years (Reuters)

## Refugees held

Dhaka: Bangladeshi police arrested 120 Burmese refugees for protesting against their planned repatriation. Nearly 275,000 Muslim refugees, known as Rohingyas, are being returned home to Burma (Reuters)

## Boys killed

Tampa, Florida: Daniel Perez and Anthony Storror, both nine, were killed when they apparently inhaled toluene, a chemical widely used in industry, that had been dumped in a rubbish bin with which they were playing (AP)

## Rock fans riot

Belmar, New Jersey: Thousands of rampaging rock fans smashed windows and fought with police officers after a seaside concert here. At least 38 people were injured and 25 were arrested, the police said (Reuters)

## Passengers die

Lisbon: Four people died and 30 were injured when a tourist coach crashed near Castro Daire. The coach, carrying 54 Portuguese passengers, fell 65ft into a ravine after its brakes apparently failed, police said (AFP)

## Red elite's retreat leaves Baltic resorts in the doldrums

FROM MARY DEJEVSKY  
IN JURMALA, LATVIA

ALONG the eastern Baltic coast the pines and sand dunes shelter a string of once elegant resorts to which the elite used to repair in the summer. The German and Baltic counts, with their rigorous attitude to taking the air and sea-bathing, were followed by the Soviet Union's more secretive communist aristocracy.

Members of the hierarchy would sweep to their retreats in convoys of black limousines. The proletarian select vanished towards their sanatoriums in times of Hungarian buses, re-emerging in bright, tacky beach clothes, always in noisy groups, always out of place.



This year, from Svetlogorsk in the west to Pärnu in the east, the former Soviet resorts are strangely quiet, despite a summer which has been exceptionally warm and dry. Even at weekends, the pedestrian-only streets are empty. The shops and cafés have no custom.

What has happened here is a side-effect of the Soviet

Union's collapse. The system that fed the resorts is no more, and they have hardly understood yet the need for change.

At Jurmala, a dozen or so miles from the Latvian capital, Riga, a resort favoured by the Brezhnev clan and latterly by Soviet pop stars, acre upon acre of forested housing stands empty.

Independent Latvia has decreed that original owners or their descendants may reclaim family property confiscated by the communists. The former owners of the detached wooden mansions — the aristocrats, the merchants, the old middle class — are expected back. In the meantime, no one else may buy or sell. Some former owners, however, will find huge clearings where their

houses used to be, where the communists built their own grand and clumsy palaces.

At Jurmala, the fancies of Soviet architects roamed free. There is a red-brick development of wigwams. There are shallow pyramids, largely in glass, with leaking windows. There is a grey concrete pleasure dome, with square red-brick annexes added. Now the high fences have come down, and this folly is exposed to the scorn of passers-by.

Even those buildings that have not suffered from the political changes have fallen on hard times. Four weeks at a sanatorium at one of these resorts now costs between 6,000 and 10,000 roubles (£55 at the market rate) — more than double the aver-

age monthly wage. The cost of an air or rail ticket has risen sharply since last autumn. For adventurers prepared to travel by car, petrol supplies are uncertain.

Anyway, for most of their former visitors, most Baltic resorts are now "abroad". Russians will soon need visas and hard currency to get there. Customs restrictions will prevent them from taking their usual gifts home.

Only Kaliningrad is still Russian, but it is far away and its usual stream of holidaymakers from the non-Russian republics has dried up. The trade union organisations cannot afford to subsidise workers' holidays as they used to. The very rich, moreover, can now travel to the real "abroad".

Battling

# ON.

## America and Russia fail to tie up deal on nuclear arms cuts



Kozyrev: pact far from signed and sealed.

JAMES Baker, the US secretary of state, said yesterday that he and Andrei Kozyrev, the Russian foreign minister, had still not nailed down an agreement on deep new cuts in each side's strategic nuclear arsenals. Presidents Bush and Yeltsin want to announce the cuts at the first official summit beginning in Washington today.

Mr Baker denied the agreement was all but signed and sealed. There were still four or five outstanding problems, at least two of which were "extraordinarily difficult". He said at a press conference a few hours before Mr Yeltsin's arrival. "There's no such agreement yet."

Mr Baker met Mr Kozyrev in London on Friday and the two men made progress. They spoke by telephone on Sunday night, and were due to hold another meeting last night after Mr Kozyrev arrived with the Yeltsin party.

**Martin Fletcher and Michael Binyon**  
report that the US is seeking to take advantage of Russia's present weakness in negotiating nuclear cuts

Independent arms experts said Mr Bush and Mr Yeltsin were almost certain to announce an accord, but the real test was whether they merely announced a general commitment to making deep reductions as speedily as possible or committed themselves to specific numbers.

Both sides have long agreed on the need for cuts that go well beyond those laid out in last year's Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (Start), but have disagreed on where and how fast cuts should fall. The US has been seeking maximum advantage given Russia's present weakness but knows Mr Yeltsin would face a backlash from

his own military if he concedes too much.

The American aim has been to eliminate all Russia's land-based, multiple-warhead SS-18 and SS-24 "Mir" missiles, the largest, most modern and most destabilising component of the Russian nuclear arsenal. The US proposed an overall ceiling of 4,700 nuclear warheads for each side. In return for Russian compliance, it would eliminate all its land-based multiple-warhead missiles and cut its sea-launched missile force by a third.

Russian negotiators said America was asking them to discard the backbone of Russia's deterrent while America

can superiority in submarine-launched missiles would remain intact. Moreover, they would actually have to deploy expensive new missile systems of other sorts to reach the 4,700 ceiling.

Land-based missile systems account for about 60 per cent of Russia's approximately 10,000 warheads. By comparison, under the US proposals, America would have to abandon only 50 MX missiles carrying 500 warheads and "download" 500 Minuteman missiles from three warheads each to one. The US would reduce its submarine-launched missiles from 3,456 agreed under Start to about 2,300.

Independent arms experts yesterday predicted that the US would agree to a ceiling lower than 4,700 and settle for a drastic reduction in Russian Mirs that nevertheless fell short of their complete elimination. "Clearly it will be

STRATEGIC FORCES			
	1992 Warheads	Under START Weapons	1992 (CIS) Warheads
ICBMs	American 2370	50 MX 300 MM III 200 MM III	Russian 6115 500 300 200
SLBMs	3840	192 C-4s 240 D-5s	1536 1520 2696 120 192 192 112
Bombers	3776	85 B-1Bs 93 B-52Hs	1520 1850 1426 85 16 Blackbirds
Totals	9986	8556	10237 6449

Source: The Arms Control Association

less than a third and on the way to zero," said Jack Mendelsohn, deputy director of Washington's Arms Control Association. He said the administration could settle for the elimination of Russia's SS-18s but not the SS-24s. SS-18s have twice the "throw-weight" of the next largest missile in both countries' arsenals and were "the mother of missile threats", he said. Russian sources said that

Moscow had been willing to propose at the recent five-nations arms talks in Lisbon the complete elimination of all Mirs vehicles. However, the Americans were unwilling to accept this, and Russia did not even begin talks with its three other nuclear partners in the Commonwealth of Independent States — Ukraine, Belarusia and Kazakhstan.

The Russians said the Start treaty laid down in exhaustive

detail procedures for verification and elimination of weapons, so the present follow-on talks concerned only the figures for balanced arms reductions rather than the mechanisms for cuts.

The sources said Moscow was seeking a generally more co-operative relationship with Washington but still opposed American policy on the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty and continued SDI development.

## Yeltsin woos West on eve of summit

BY MARY DEJEVSKY

PRESIDENT Yeltsin began an eleventh-hour wooing of the West yesterday by signing several long-awaited economic decrees and promoting Yegor Gaidar, the architect of Russia's reform programme, from deputy to acting prime minister. The measures were announced just before Mr Yeltsin left for his first summit in Washington.

The promotion of Mr Gaidar, who is accompanying the Russian president to America, may be meant to boost his negotiating authority in Washington and create the impression that radical reforms continue apace. But it could also be the outcome of a brief struggle for ascendancy in the upper echelons of the Russian government.

The pecking order has been unclear since the promotion two weeks ago of Vladimir Shumeiko, formerly deputy chairman of the Russian parliament. Mr Shumeiko was

appointed a first deputy prime minister in charge of industry, apparently leaving Mr Gaidar with little more than policy-making responsibilities.

On live phone-in programme yesterday evening, Mr Shumeiko, in his first television appearance in his new capacity, answered questions with measured and precise replies. He promised lower taxes, rouble convertibility from July, as planned, and levies on monopoly producers to prevent them keeping prices unjustifiably high. His performance seemed intended to dispel any doubts on the reshuffled government's continued commitment to reform.

Mr Yeltsin needs to project his most radical and reformist image in Washington if Russia is to have any chance of receiving the Western financial assistance conditionally promised. At Moscow airport, he said: "Gaidar heads the government, which means that he remains in the vanguard of the reforms and that the reforms will continue to advance."

While the Russian president has professed support for Mr Gaidar since recent changes in the government, an element of uncertainty still surrounded yesterday's announcement. As late as last Wednesday, Mr Yeltsin was insisting that he would continue to head the government for at least another few months until it was strong enough to stand by itself.

The decrees signed by Mr Yeltsin yesterday include the long-awaited procedure that will allow state enterprises to be declared bankrupt. The decree says that state enterprises must pay outstanding debts within three months or be sold to private owners.

Of the other decrees announced yesterday, one modifies an existing and much-vaunted provision on foreign exchange earnings, enabling enterprises to remit hard currency to the state at the market exchange rate, rather than a current, artificially low rate. Another introduces temporary import duties on electronic goods, cars, wine and spirits. A third decree provides for the introduction of export duties on as yet undefined "strategic goods".

Vazgen Sarkisyan, the Armenian defence minister, acknowledged a reversal in military fortunes after May's successes, told deputies in Yerevan, the Armenian capital, to prepare for retaliation. Although the disputed enclave in Azerbaijan has proclaimed its independence, Mr Sarkisyan acknowledged that forces from Armenia proper had taken part in the unsuccessful struggle to defend Shauamyanov.

Cossacks have offered their services to the Ossetians, a traditionally pro-Russian people, in their conflict with Georgia, where the region lies. Mr Yeltsin's decree goes some way towards meeting the demands of the Cossack movement that is re-emerging as a cultural, economic and paramilitary force after being forced underground when the Bolsheviks consolidated their power. It recognises the Cossacks' right to practise traditional forms of local government and communal land ownership in areas where they predominate. However, it rules out "social privileges" for Cossacks and the imposition of their way of life on others.

Mr Yeltsin's decree also instructs the defence ministry to draw up proposals for deploying the Cossacks in the armed



The winners: fans of the Chicago Bulls standing on overturned cars amid the wreckage of Sunday night's post-match rioting in Chicago to proclaim their joy at their team's spectacular fourth-quarter comeback to win the National Basketball Association championship. They beat the Portland Trail Blazers 97-93.

## Moscow restores Cossacks as border defence force

FROM BRUCE CLARK IN MOSCOW

PRESIDENT Yeltsin yesterday signed a decree reviving the rights of the Cossacks, traditional defenders of the Russian Empire's fringes, as fighting in Transcaucasia between Armenians and Azerbaijanis raged on and Azerbaijan gained ground.

At the same time, the chairman of the Russian parliament, Ruslan Khasbulatov, threatened formally to annex the mountain war zone of South Ossetia, a move that would virtually amount to a declaration of war on Georgia, where the region lies.

Mr Yeltsin's decree goes some way towards meeting the demands of the Cossack movement that is re-emerging as a cultural, economic and paramilitary force after being forced underground when the Bolsheviks consolidated their power.

In Transcaucasia, ethnic Armenians had to abandon the Shauamyanov valley, where Azerbaijanis forces have been fighting to dislodge them for three years. The area is just outside the predominantly Armenian enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh. The offensive, backed by 50 tanks and as many armoured cars, made a mockery of mediation efforts in Rome and marked a triumph for Azerbaijan's new nationalist leaders.

Vazgen Sarkisyan, the Ar-

menian defence minister, acknowledged a reversal in military fortunes after May's successes, told deputies in Yerevan, the Armenian capital, to prepare for retaliation. Although the disputed enclave in Azerbaijan has proclaimed its independence, Mr Sarkisyan acknowledged that forces from Armenia proper had taken part in the unsuccessful struggle to defend Shauamyanov.

The threat to annex South Ossetia was made by Mr Khasbulatov in response to what he described as "genocide and mass expulsion of Ossetians from their traditional homeland". Local leaders had asked to be allowed to transfer their region to Russia in January.

● **Lithuanian vote:** Lithuanians have voted to demand the immediate withdrawal of former Soviet troops from the republic. Preliminary results of Sunday's referendum indicated that more than 90 per cent of those who took part had voted yes to the statement: "I demand that the withdrawal of the former Soviet army from Lithuania start at once, finish in 1992, and that compensation be paid to the Lithuanian people and state for damages."

## PEOPLE

### Solzhenitsyn asked to come home

President Boris Yeltsin has officially invited Russia's most famous living writer, Alexander Solzhenitsyn, to return home after 17 years of exile in Vermont.

The writer was exiled from the Soviet Union in 1974 after his book, *The Gulag Archipelago*, was published in the West.

Seven years after founding the dynamic SOS Racism movement, the charismatic French anti-racism cam-

paigner, Harlem Desir, 32, is entering the political arena, founding a group called simply The Movement, to contest next year's elections.

The temperamental Italian tenor Nino Rota, who was exiled from the Soviet Union in 1974 after his book, *The Gulag Archipelago*, was published in the West.

The UN Secretary-General, Boutros Boutros Ghali, cancelled a planned video address by Kiichi Miyazawa, the prime minister of Japan, at the Earth summit in Rio de Janeiro because there was no precedent for a television speech at a UN conference.

"We have rules in this organization, and we must stick to them," he said.



24 THE CIVIL WAR 1642-51 fought between the forces of KING & PARLIAMENT: *Pikemen* 2222

28 THE CIVIL WAR 1642-51 fought between the forces of KING & PARLIAMENT: *Drummer* 2222

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## Battling Dan delights the Republican right

FROM JAMIE DETTMER IN WASHINGTON

Dan Quayle was derided

four years ago as a disastrous choice for vice-president. He was seen as one of George Bush's worst mistakes. He was pummeled in the election campaign and was crushed during a television debate with his Democrat rival, the experienced Senator Lloyd Bentsen, who unleashed the withering "You are no Jack Kennedy" comment when his young opponent had the temerity to compare himself with the assassinated president.

Now, even some of Mr Quayle's most fervent critics are taking a fresh look and acknowledging that he has more belligerent spirit than his sleep-walking boss in the White House. From being seen widely as a goofy, no-hope, gaffe-ridden vice-president, more a hindrance than a help to President Bush, Mr Quayle has emerged right at

the centre of the administration's fight to survive.

In aggressive speeches on conservative themes, Mr Quayle has grabbed the spotlight and earned himself the praise of right-wing Republicans. His weekend assault on Ross Perot, the Texan billionaire who leads President Bush in opinion polls, was applauded by conservative commentators.

Wesley Pruden's column in the *Washington Times* was headlined "The 2-Man race: Quayle v Perot", a snub to President Bush, who has so far, and probably mistakenly, refused to grace the battlefield against the Texan. Mr Quayle has hardly been off the front pages in the past few weeks in his attempts to snatch the popular card from Mr Perot.

First, he condemned the heroine of the popular television sitcom, *Murphy Brown*, for having a baby out

of wedlock, claiming that it was the kind of Hollywood story-line that encouraged

You are no  
Dan Quayle

immorality and the breakdown of the traditional nuclear family. He renewed his attack twice against *Hollywood* and the "cultural elites" in the media and the universities, who he claimed were out of tune with

traditional family values. "They'll try to mock us in newscasts, sitcom studios and faculty lounges across America," he said. "I wear their scorn as a badge of honour."

At a rally at the Southern Baptist Convention in Indianapolis last week, he denounced sex education in primary schools, free condoms and homosexual parents. He received a standing ovation.

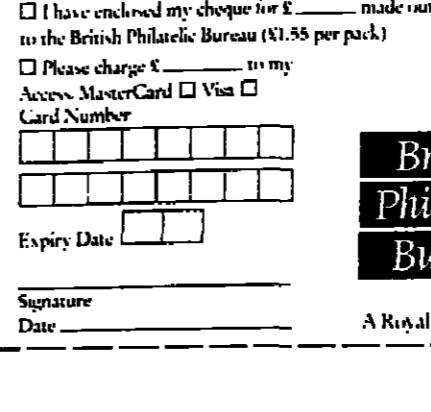
Mr Quayle believes that the Bush White House must try to keep together the coalition of voters that was put together initially by Richard Nixon and nurtured by Ronald Reagan. Known as the "Reagan Democrats", the bulk of that coalition defected to the Republicans because of the party's social message against permissiveness and drugs and they approved of its support for tough law-and-order measures. Now, as economic

worries replace social ones, the coalition is crumbling.

Mr Quayle's antidote has the increasingly confused White House split. There are those like Charles Black, the senior strategic adviser to the Bush campaign, who believes that in a three-way presidential race the only thing to do is to try to consolidate the party's conservative base.

Others worry that Mr Quayle's absolutism on issues such as abortion may alienate many more voters from the middle ground who still may be needed, if one of Mr Bush's two presidential rivals falls away in the autumn.

A shrewd offensive or not, Mr Quayle has done himself good with the conservative wing of the party, the constituency he will need if he decides to seek the presidential nomination in 1996.



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## Woodrow Wyatt

French-style laws on privacy are urgently needed in Britain

Today the Queen goes to Ascot for the start of the Royal Meeting. The cheers as she drives down the course followed by carriages carrying members of her family will be louder and longer than usual. The British, with their love of fair play, are quick to support and encourage those patently not getting it. Last Saturday Esther Rantzen of *That's Life* was seen asking passers-by for their views of the torrent of sensational accounts of the private lives of the Prince and Princess of Wales. All but one thought they should not have been published and that the manner of their presentation was disgraceful; the exception was a young man declaring himself a convinced republican.

Most are titillated by tumults in famous families such as the Reagans or entertainment stars. Books about them make large sums for the authors and large sales for newspapers serialising them. That the public is clearly interested does not mean people believe the hype for their dissemination is in the public interest. In the case of the royal family, protestations that the public has the right to know because a supposed constitutional issue is involved are laughed at as hypocritical boloney.

Whatever the intent may be, bruiting abroad what purport to be intimate details of the private life of the heir to the throne must harm the monarchy, even if some details are accurate. Two days ago *The Sunday Times* itself, while claiming not to be a republican newspaper (it fooled me), published the results of a Mori poll it had commissioned. The findings were of a recent sudden drop in public esteem for the monarchy.

If they were true, who is most responsible? *The Sunday Times* itself. It leads the pack with its attacks on the royal family, for example, stories on the Queen's personal wealth that wildly exaggerate it. Its demand for the Queen to pay income tax omits to mention that if the Queen took back her Crown Estates she would have an income nearly ten times as great as the entire Civil List, and if she then paid tax she would have £40 million a year left, making her almost as rich as the Duke of Westminster.

In 1990 the Calcutt committee reported that the Press Complaints Commission was, for the newspaper industry, "one final chance to demonstrate it could put its own house in order" on matters of privacy. Manifestly it has failed: circulation battles always take precedence over promised good behaviour. Not only the Prince and Princess of Wales and the royal family need protection, but many besieged by reporters and photographers in their homes, and in hospitals, at tragic or traumatic moments of their lives.

The French are amazed at what is published about the private lives of the royal family, thinking that if there are difficulties in their marriage, placing them in a goldfish bowl will make it far harder for the difficulties to be overcome. French law enshrines "rights to one's personality". Family and personal matters are covered by a right of privacy: breaches are criminal. We need urgently a law similar to that of the French but which does not exclude bona fide investigations into wrongdoers. A book comparable to Andrew Morton's could not have appeared in France.

Meanwhile, opinion turns against promoters of such treatises, querying the one-sided nature of the alleged sources and their veracity (Mr Morton, challenged on Radio 4's *Today* yesterday morning offered a singularly feeble defence). The net effect of the present commotion is likely to be an upsurge of affection and respect for the superbly dignified and composed monarch.

This week's pro-democracy rallies organised by the African National Congress are intended as the beginning of a winter of discontent for South Africa. At the end of last month's ANC policy-making conference in Johannesburg, Cyril Ramaphosa, the ANC secretary-general, promised "unprecedented mass action". He refused to rule out a general strike, stayaways, demonstrations and sit-ins, if the government did not give ground.

Mr Ramaphosa is now probably the effective, as distinct from the titular, leader of the ANC. He has the reputation of being a calculating and pragmatic politician. On the face of it, the programme he announced does not sound calculated or pragmatic, though there may be more in it than meets the eye. But, considered as a means of inducing President de Klerk and the National party to toe the ANC line the programme of mass action is a non-starter.

It is true that if the ANC and its ally Cosatu (the black trade union movement) were really capable of organising anything of the order of a general strike, or even a sustained strike in the gold mines,

then indeed the white economy would be so damaged that significant concessions might be extorted. But they do not have that capacity and nobody knows that better than Mr Ramaphosa, a leading officer of both movements. He and his colleagues know, from painful experience, that the most impressive-sounding of their present threats is a hollow one.

Last November, a strike organised jointly by the ANC and Cosatu is said to have brought out 3.5 million workers and to have been the biggest strike in South African history. Yet it ended in disaster, amid lethal ethnic conflict. (Ethnic divisions are not as important as the ideologists of apartheid proclaimed, but they are a lot more important than ANC propaganda has allowed for, and they are increasingly salient since the scrapping of the apartheid laws.) Most of the ANC leaders are Xhosa, and the workers who willingly followed their

lead were mainly Xhosa. At the President Steyn goldmine, Basotho miners wanted to go on working, and were attacked by Xhosa strikers. After 69 miners had been killed and 180 injured, the management closed the mine, leaving 2,500 miners temporarily unemployed. The greatest strike in South African history had done a little damage to the mine owners; its principal victims were the miners themselves. After that experience, the goldminers are unlikely to put themselves in the front line of the mass-action programme. One-day and two-day token strikes there will be, but hardly much more. Goldminers and other

blacks who are employed have a lot to lose. The general strike is a dream, and sustained strikes of any kind are improbable.

Boycotts are probable, but they are unprofitable. They can hurt small white businesses, especially in the Eastern Cape, but they also hurt blacks, and have to be maintained by intimidation. School boycotts are the most damaging to blacks and the least damaging to whites. Those who took part in the prolonged school boycotts from 1986 on are known as "the lost generation", educationally speaking, and are a source of worry to the ANC. As for demonstrations and sit-ins, these would

be damaging to the government only if the security forces were seen to react too fiercely. Mr de Klerk is probably firmly enough in control to prevent that.

The

mass-action programme, then, will not work if it is seen as an attempt to force the government to hand over power to the ANC. I believe the leaders know that, and I think their real purpose is different. Paradoxically, I think the real purpose of the programme of mass action is to demonstrate its own futility and prepare the way for agreement with Mr de Klerk on something very close to his present terms.

Effectively, the ANC is already

near to such an agreement: it has conceded the principle vital to the president of a constitutional veto for a minority; there is a difference of only 5 per cent over how large the minority has to be. This is not in itself an adequate reason for mass action, but there are other reasons.

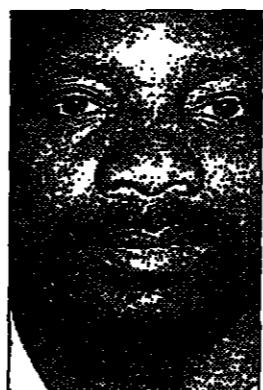
The ANC leaders know that

when they reach agreement with Mr de Klerk, on any terms short of a complete transfer of power to them (and no such terms are obtainable), they are going to be denounced by many of their followers for having sold out. These hardliners are people who claim that the ANC can make South Africa ungovernable if it does not get its demands in full. The ANC leadership has apparently decided to let these people have their heads for a few months, by the end of which most blacks will be heartily sick of mass action and ready to accept compromise.

The ANC leadership's line is calculating and pragmatic. It may seem cynical, but is justifiable if it can take South Africa to a compromise settlement. It is a pity that of its nature, this tactic has to be accompanied by wild rhetoric. Nelson Mandela last month compared President de Klerk to Hitler and South African blacks to Hitler's victims, the Jews. This comparison refutes itself by the mere fact that it can be made. Imagine a report from the Berlin of 50 years ago under the headline "German Jew denounces Hitler".

Conor Cruise O'Brien detects power games behind ANC bluster that could win a South African settlement

## Playing black man's bluff



Ramaphosa: taking a calculated risk?

# Monsters of our own making

The latest outbreak of soccer violence is a further example of media attention providing an incentive for social disorder, says Janet Daley

Only a fortnight ago, I was contemplating writing a column that might have been headed: "Whatever happened to soccer hooliganism?" The cult of violence at domestic football matches seemed to have given way to joy-riding at the favourite proletarian horror story of the media. If the ritual clashing of team supporters had not totally disappeared, it had at least become invisible to the general public, subsiding into the unremarkable bouts of Saturday night brawling which have always been part of working class culture. Perhaps Hillsborough had been a turning point, I was going to speculate: mindless crowd behaviour had reached its apotheosis and the consequences had purged football followers of their internecine hate.

But what is more likely is that the bloodlust of the English terraces was a passing fashion that simply blew itself out, as youth cults invariably do. And that it had expired was, as much as anything, because the media grew tired of cataloguing its repetitive excesses. To the extent that drunken neanderthals were still using soccer as a pretext for a more entertaining blood sport, their behaviour had ceased to be a phenomenon which was duly recorded by a faithful press and grimly analysed by portentous commentators.

At home, attention has been diverted from 20-year-old football thugs to 15-year-old car thieves staging impromptu hot-rod rallies on their skid-out estates. If you want to get into the tabloids these days, you have to do more than commit grievous bodily

harm to an alter ego who is, apart from gang loyalties, indistinguishable from yourself. Now the camp-following photographers and solemn social pundits are all beaming in on juveniles who express themselves by stealing high performance cars from the rich. And, true form, this new craze is flowering in the glow of public attention. Bred in a society that normally regards them as beneath its notice, disdained by an education system that sees no need to introduce them to higher literacy (or even to teach them to speak their own language properly), proletarian children have found another route to glory.

And so soccer hooligans are has-beens, as dead as a pop group who haven't had a hit for five years. Until they go abroad. Then once again they are offered star billing by print and broadcast media who begin speculating weeks in advance on whether England's reputation will once again be disgraced. Grave warnings and dire predictions are issued at the highest levels. Figures of political and social authority who show no interest in the moral vacuum into which working class life has descended until it mutates into another form of delinquency, express their deep concern. And the whole farce becomes an overture for a public spectacle that has now had so much anticipatory fanfare as to be inevitable.

With the world's press gathered about them and the cameras rolling, the famous "small minority of troublemakers who are not even true football fans" relive their finest moments. Nonentities become superstars. The inarticulate find themselves briefly in



Spirit of the terraces: the football supporter can be seduced by an image of himself as anti-hero

possession of power. Because of their actions, government ministers are forced to make public apologies to foreign heads of state. Front pages are cleared of important political news to make room for their exploits. For a moment, they are dignified once again by the title of "social

problem": no longer common yobs or drunken louts who affect nothing and interest nobody, but the infamous horde in dread of whom foreign cities must barricade themselves and police forces reorganise.

And, as the Swedes have discovered, it is too late for a simple dose

of kindly tolerance. Cheap beer and a humane welcome do not instantly roll back the manic bestiality that has become the currency of this way of life. Where the Italians did not succeed with brute force, so the Scandinavians have failed with liberal decency.

At the moment, the air is full of outrage against newspapers that have the front page to let ordinary people in on the open secrets of public life. But if ever there was a real case for press self-restraint it is in this area of working-class demagoguery. The tabloids play a peculiarly disingenuous role. Under the guise of condemnation, they in fact serve as the most prized arena for notoriety within the delinquent community. What greater renown for a job than to appear on the front page of *The Sun*, his own journal of record?

The quality media, meanwhile, engage in their varying brands of paternalism and hubris, elevating the anarchic and pointless to something systematic and explicable. In the perverse logic of punditry, the most degrading and self-defeating behaviour becomes dignified with an official taxonomy and is rewarded with pains-taking attention. The lesson is clear: behave well and you will sink without trace in your anonymous milieu. Behave badly and you will be a star.

...and moreover

CRAIG BROWN

**G**imme the money, maam!" said the senior production account executive, "or the kid gets it between the eyes!"

We were sitting in a conference suite on the eighth floor of a smart hotel, attending a meeting of the prestigious Cleeshay Films, the TV production company. Cleeshay Films is, as you know, the leading independent producer of high-quality prestige drama series, renowned for its very high production values. Last year Cleeshay Films brought to our screens such classic programmes as the fascinating survey of life under the Raj, *Turban Terror*, the re-creation of the ups and downs of life in a Victorian household, *M'T Lad the Mass Murderer*, and that marvellously nostalgic trip down memory lane and worthy successor to *The Edwardian Diary of a Country Lady*, *The Edwardian Pump-Action Shotgun of a Country Lady*.

They are also of course, wholly committed to contemporary productions, reflecting the rich variety of life in modern, multi-cultural Britain, as such excellent drama series as *Spaghetti Junction*, *Serial Killer*, winner of three DARTA awards, bear testimony.

"I don't have no dough, maam!" replied the chief corporate production secretary, brandishing a meat-hook in one hand. "An I don't want no hassle, okay? I said OKAY!" The chief corporate production secretary then chased the senior

production account executive out on to the balcony. After a brief struggle they both slipped and plummeted eight floors to their deaths. "Aaagh!" they said, in a brief show of unity.

"That just about wraps it up," said our chairman, moving to the next item on the agenda. "So, let's deal with casting now, shall we?" Our chairman is a bluff, straightforward, big-hearted fellow, the kind of bloke you feel you can trust, all of which adds up to the fact that he is a leading figure in a secret neo-Nazi movement in and probably an underground worker for the CIA to boot.

The casting director then took his seat around the table and went over the various casting options. As we were all pondering the relative merits of two leading actors, a tea lady appeared pushing a trolley containing a choice of sandwiches, hand-grenades and high-explosives. "REVENGE IS MINE SAITH THE LORD!" she screamed, pulling off her wig to reveal herself as Alfonso, the crazed international terrorist

ist wanted by police in 15 continents. Only the quick thinking of the continuity supervisor in throwing the trolley and Alfonso over the balcony prevented a catastrophe of potentially tragic proportions.

So far, the meeting had been very productive, with a marvellous selection of unconventional ideas down on paper, all drawn from unreality. Cleeshay Films is always on the lookout for gritty dramas, authentic to the feel of life as it is lived on modern British television. At that point, our secretary from Storyline Development, who had been raped and left for dead the day before by a Mason very highly placed in the government, turned to the chairman and said: "You're my Dad. Don't deny it or I'll send the cops. She turned to the chief lighting executive and said: "It was you on *Grey Knoll* that fateful day in Dallas you who betrayed the dreams of man."

"Well, if nobody has anything further to add," said the chairman, shuffling his papers, "I think I will draw the meeting to a close, but I would ask that none of you reveal to anyone outside this room the way in which bovine spongiform encephalitis is affecting nuclear power plants, and that Sirewell B is, even as we speak, prancing around in lunatic fashion off the west coast of Scotland."

And so another season of generating drama series from Cleeshay Films was created. Believe me — it's all so authentic, it's unreal.

Quite what Labour MEPs in

Europe have been doing in 15 continents. Only the quick thinking of the continuity supervisor in throwing the trolley and Alfonso over the balcony prevented a catastrophe of potentially tragic proportions.

"Well, if nobody has anything

more to do with the money, which will be allocated to those in safe seats and those in marginal alike, it is still unclear. "It will pay for Christmas cards to all our constituents," says one cynical MEP who voted against it... decision.

All the news WHILE most broadsheet newspapers have scrupulously avoided repeating the more controversial allegations in Andrew Morton's book at least six times. "But that was to try to affirm the veracity of the story, which is very much in the public eye." So the BBC did repeat the allegations? "It was legitimate to do so." In other words, yes.

From harp strings to heart strings. Penny Gore Brown, who on Thursday will marry Ieuan Jones, the harpist who entertains MPs in the Harcourt room at the Palace of Westminster, will force her new spouse to eat his words.

All the news

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As the battle for the Ashes, due to be resumed when Australia tour England next summer, is about to

take on a new turn with the news that the three-inch-high urn is to make only its second public appearance in 70 years outside the Memorial Gallery at Lords.

The Ashes are due to go on loan to the V&A museum in November as part of a three-month exhibition of sporting trophies, prompting Australians to reopen the question of why, even when they manage to beat the whingeing Poms, the Ashes remain at Lords. England's attitude, say the Australians, smacks of "heads you win, tails we lose".

True, the Ashes did make one visit to Australia, in 1987 for the bicentenary, under armed guard on the Prince and Princess of Wales's flight. But even when Australia held the Ashes for nearly 20 years before losing them at the Oval in 1953, the urn remained in its glass cabinet at Lords.

David Frith, Australian editor of *Wisden Cricketers' Monthly*, says a change in the arrangement would be a marvellous gesture. "I suspect, however, it will never happen. Lords is determined to hold on to them regardless."

The BBC has come up with a unique solution to the problems of Canary Wharf. Paint it black for mourning, perhaps? or build a second tower alongside, are the recommendations of a long-awaited report into the difficulties of Docklands. Not that the solutions will be of much use to the Reichmann brothers. The BBC's tower is apparently the cause of "ghosting" on thousands of television screens in east London. Painting it black, it says, would stop signals from Crystal Palace bouncing off the building. Otherwise, "another equally tall but more absorbent building across the path of the incident of reflected beams" would do the trick.

Ashes to Aussies

THE battle for the Ashes, due to be

resumed when Australia tour

England next summer, is about to



## AN END TO DELORS

when they reach agreement on a complete transfer of powers, they will be such terms as obtainable, they are going to be denounced by many of the following, for having sold us. These handlers are people who claim that the ANC can never be South Africa's unswerving ally, does not get its demands in, the ANC leadership has apparently decided to let them go. By the end of this month, by the end of which the blacks will be heartily sick of the compromise.

The ANC leadership's line, calculating and pragmatic, may seem cynical, but it is not able if it can take South Africa's compromise settlement, especially that of its nature, that it has to be accompanied by a rhetorician Nelson Mandela, who month compared President de Klerk to Hitler and South Africa's blacks to Hitler's victims and Jews. This comparison itself by the mere fact that it is made. Imagine a report of the Berlin of 50 years ago, the heatmap German language sources Hitler.

There is no way to conduct an experiment, but it would be interesting to test whether lifespan of a social problem prolonged by media attention, follow two parallel strands of misbehaviour, one of the receiving saturation coverage and the other by

I am not taking simply the danger of encouraging negative behaviour. Whenever a press report an innovative, they risk evoking the imaginations of countless fantasists. I am suggesting that there are actively involved in creating urban myths which are seductively attractive to an impressionable. Spurious negativity is turned into an iconic identification because the negative are no longer simply remote events but, re-heating the. The soccer hooligan becomes anti-hero in a script which would not have had the room to write for himself.

At the moment, the most full of outrage and news, that has efforts to let some people in on the open some public life. But it evades the real case for press sensationalism in this area of working demagogery. The tabloid's peculiarity, the enormous. Under the pressure of evidence, they in fact serve as an informed party of informed and the dominant community. The greater renown for a while to appear on the front of *The Star*, his own page.

The quality media, instead

employ in their varying ways

particular and human, depicting the dramatic and powerful, sometimes systematic and

calculated. In the process, they

privately, the most dramatic

self-delusion, behaviour, but

disguised with an official

and also rewarded with the

taking of attention. The best

example, "what will we do

now with the future in view"

more realistic. Behave badly,

you will be a star.

in places the delightful River Darent in Kent drowns in summer to a muddy trickle in other places to nothing. Passers-by who look on its dry bed with sadness assume this to be evidence of severe drought, caused by act of God or global warming or even a statistical freak in the climate, but surely not one's fault.

But the state of the Darent is not an accident. The chairman of the National Rivers Authority, Lord Crickhowell, said yesterday that it was caused not by the notorious drought but by "gross over-abstraction". The Darent's water, and the water in the ground that feeds it, are being deliberately drained for consumer purposes. The culprit is Thames Water plc, the largest of the privatised water companies.

The company is not short of water. It

boasts that this year its reservoirs are full. No hosepipe bans are likely, although it is one of many authorities that lose up to a fifth of their water through broken pipes. How then did the Thames Water get permission to extract water so damagingly from the Darent? The answer is that the extraction licences were issued by none other than the Thames Water Authority, the present body's public-sector predecessor.

Yesterday the National Rivers Authority, which emerged post-privatisation as the new licensing authority for river extraction, bared its regulatory teeth. It announced that it was using its statutory powers to demand that Thames Water should cut its allowed extraction limit from the Darent by a third by September 1, and by another large amount after that. The Darent was at the head of a list of 40 dwindling rivers in England and Wales. The NRA, which had been seeking voluntary restraint from water companies with abstraction licences in order to restore the levels of those rivers, has finally run out of patience.

Not surprisingly the Thames Water Authority was one of the least enthusiastic of all water utilities at the concept of a National

## SORRY MINISTER

Before returning to London yesterday, the British minister, David Mellor, declared in Malmö that he was ashamed of drunken England soccer fans. But was he speaking in his role as secretary for national heritage or minister for fun? Mr Mellor's new department was designed to bring together the pleasures of life, from sport and tourism to arts and broadcasting, newspapers and libraries, with national lottery, it is loosely hoped, raising £1 billion a year to pay for the more speculative parts of them.

Yesterday's apology to the Swedes was one of Mr Mellor's first official acts as a cabinet minister. Drunken violence at football is one of the oldest English notions of both fun and heritage. Football began as a primitive war game, in which neighbouring settlements fought each other with frequent casualties and fatalities in order to propel an inflated bladder, or in the Dark Ages an alien's head, into enemy territory. But not even the Anglo-Saxons were silly enough to set up cheap beer-tents in the hope of persuading their invading Norse berserkers in their long ships to behave less violently. For the Norsemen to invite the Saxons back to Scandinavia in this fashion is indeed a revenge for many a Viking raid.

Heritage is a modern weasel word. The only possible meaning in the dictionary that

can apply to Mr Mellor's department is:

"That which comes from the circumstances of birth; an inherited lot or portion; the condition or state transmitted from ancestors." By this definition, hooliganism is a far older and more traditional part of the English heritage than stately homes, opera, or even the BBC. There is no point in the

wishes and die. European co-operation will not and must not wither or die. But M Delors' personal vision of the inevitable growth of Brussels power is indeed withering and will die. That a Danish referendum should have been the agent of that decline is an accident of history. That Britain, long the Euro-realists, has been upstaged by Denmark does not matter.

What is important is that Britain should now recognise the new direction. It should search out the best person to lead the Commission beyond the end of this year into a new era of active intergovernmental co-operation. Europe desperately needs a minimalist, a subsidiarist, a humble and civil servant, a believer in getting things done, not one who pursues visions of glory for himself and his office. There must be a hundred good candidates.

The Foreign Office, whose claim to be as Euro-sceptical as anybody is fast losing credibility, has impaled itself on a hook. It

did a deal with the Germans on M Delors' extension last year, in return for an

understanding that the German foreign ministry would return the favour in due

course. To sell this deal to the growing number of Tory MPs opposed to Maastricht, Downing Street is this week cobbling

together an argument that to support M Delors would be an act of Machiavellian cunning: his views may be objectionable but he is impotent; he is already a lame duck; his every deed aids the Euro-sceptical cause; leave him in place rather than risk a more effectively unionist successor.

This tactic is too clever by half. It underestimates M Delors' capacity for further upsets. It ignores the need for Europe to press ahead faster on enlargement and on free trade after a decade of distracting battles over the Commission's self-aggrandisement. The British government rejects M Delors' vision. It must therefore reject him. For Britain to support him in his bid for an extended term would be shamelessly cynical.

## DRY BEDS, MUDDY WATERS

In places the delightful River Darent in Kent drowns in summer to a muddy trickle in other places to nothing. Passers-by who look on its dry bed with sadness assume this to be evidence of severe drought, caused by act of God or global warming or even a statistical freak in the climate, but surely not one's fault.

But the state of the Darent is not an accident. The chairman of the National Rivers Authority, Lord Crickhowell, said yesterday that it was caused not by the notorious drought but by "gross over-abstraction".

The Darent's water, and the water in the ground that feeds it, are being deliberately drained for consumer purposes.

As his predecessor Lord Jenkins implies in his memoirs, Brussels knows that it has either to go on gathering power to itself, or it

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## OBITUARIES

## EDWIN PEEL



Edwin Peel, professor of education in the University of Birmingham from 1950 to 1978 and president of the British Psychological Society in 1961-62, died on June 10 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne aged 81. He was born on March 11, 1911.

EDWIN Peel was an educationist who demonstrated that psychological theories could give teachers an understanding of how their pupils learn and of how children's thinking and judgment develop throughout the course of schooling. His research on these themes was made known in the many papers he published in educational and psychological journals and in his three major books — *The Psychological Basis of Education* (1956), *The Pupil's Thinking* (1960), and *The Nature of Adolescent Judgment* (1971).

His consuming interest in exploring the ways in which children come to understand the objects and events of their world was readily apparent in the traditional mass lecture, even if his use of visual aids and illustrations presupposed perfect vision by those not in the first row of seats. It was in research supervision that he was especially effective, inspiring generations of teachers to carry out research in their own classrooms, and thus arrive at a better appreciation of what it is that determines the achievements of their pupils. It mattered little whether a student's academic background was in the sciences or humanities; his own catholic range of interests enabled him to take any problem and apply objective methods of investigation to elucidate the processes underlying intellectual development.

While *The Psychological Basis of Education* was a masterly summary of existing psychological theories of

chronological rather than mental age-groups did not accord with Peel's and other researchers' empirically-based investigations. The commitment to empirical testing was a feature of Peel's methodology and sprang from his training in the natural sciences and from his experiences as a teacher and applied psychologist.

In his work on adolescents' and young adults' thinking and their ability to make mature judgments, he chose tasks directly relevant to classroom teaching and learning. He showed how young people's judgments and explanations of problematical situations in science, history, geography, and literature could be analysed and categorised in broadly similar ways despite the diversity of content. All this was ultimately concerned with bringing about more effective thinking and action, and he was not averse to using such methods as "programmed learning" — the invention of behaviourists such as Skinner — although he generally found the tenets of behaviourist psychology of little relevance to classroom teaching.

Edwin Arthur Peel was born in Liverpool and educated at Prince Henry's Grammar School, Oxted, and then at Leeds University. After a period of teaching in London schools and wartime work in the Ministry of Supply from 1941 to 1945 he received his PhD from London University in 1945 and his D Lit in 1961.

Posts at the London Institute of Education, at King's College, Newcastle, and at Durham University culminated in his appointment in 1948 as professor of educational psychology at Durham. He moved to Birmingham in 1950 to take up the chair in education.

Under his leadership, Birmingham's already strong reputation in educational psychology was enhanced. Although his own research focused upon the central themes of mainstream teaching and learning, he encouraged his colleagues' studies in the area of special education, encompassing the needs of children with specific learning, emotional, and behavioural difficulties. The first university-based course in Britain for teachers of blind children was set up in his department. These developments led to the establishment of a separate department of special education, covering the whole range of learning, emotional, behavioural, and sensory disabilities.

As begetter of supporter of these advances he had the gift of allowing his appointees to take responsibility, to initiate change and to pursue their own lines of research. He was not a proponent of notions of university management that entail constant monitoring and appraisal of staff; for him, the pursuit of scholarship warranted a longer perspective or, to change the metaphor, a lighter rein. His colleagues and students were the gainers.

His wife, Kathleen, brought a liveliness and spontaneity to social events at Birmingham, and she delighted in hearing and recounting reports of her husband's occasional bizarre behaviour — abruptly ending a staff meeting to rush home to direct the repair of a boiler, being challenged by suspicious American policemen for taking an evening stroll in an area where pedestrians were an alien species and being mistaken for the works' foreman during the building of the new School of Education. She predeceased him and they are survived by their two daughters and two sons.

## COLONEL JOCK HARRISON

Colonel John "Jock" Harrison, OBE, a former military secretary of the New Zealand Army and controller of the governor general's household, died on May 25 aged 84. He was born on February 14, 1908.

JOCK Harrison's death has broken another of the fast-diminishing direct links with the old pre-war Indian Army. An exceptional sportsman and mountaineer as well as a soldier, he was invited, in 1938, to join James Waller's expedition to Mount Masherbrum in the Karakoram mountain range in Kashmir which at that time was still unconquered. He and his climbing companion Robin Hodgkin were turned back from the peak by bad weather, were then engulfed by an avalanche, dug their way out, and then spent 24 hours in a blizzard fighting their way down. Harrison was to be carried in a litter for a fortnight en route to Srinagar and to prolonged hospital treatment in India and Britain.

This incident put an end to his promising active soldiering career. He had been an adjutant in 1938 and was studying for the staff college but, having lost all his toes and half of all his fingers, he was no longer fit for active duty. He reported back to Delhi and was "remustered" into the Judge Advocate General's Department where he passed the necessary examinations and served as DJAC of the 11th Indian Division in Ceylon for most of the rest of the war.

Jock Harrison spent his earliest years in Delhi and Simla where he first learned his natural history and developed his love of mountains. After school at Dean Close he went to Sandhurst where he was King's Indian Cadet and had a distinguished athletic record.

In 1928 he was commissioned into the 8th Punjab Regiment and served with the 2nd Battalion where he was admired and respected. He achieved a reputation of being able to do every one else's job better than the incumbents could manage. Unusually, this caused little resentment.

On the athletics track, in a competitive environment, where standards were high, he was regarded as an outstanding performer. At one district sports event with plenty of effective competition from British and Indian units, he won the 100 yards, the 220, the 440, the hurdles, long jump, high jump and javelin events.

He played hockey for the 2/8th, who won the Indian Army championships quite regularly and who provided five members of a 1938 tour

of New Zealand. However, he was far from being a mere heart. Among his many other interests he was a good natural historian and was well read.

He had married Mary Webb, a New Zealand girl who had helped to nurse him at Millbank; so, after 1947, there being no future for him in the post-partition Indian Army, he emigrated to New Zealand, wondering how he was going to support his family. He found that the New Zealand Army was looking for someone to work on a considerable reorganisation of structure and, to his surprise, he was offered the job. His protestation that he knew nothing of the New Zealand Army nor of any of its personnel was regarded by the recruiters as a guarantee of his objectivity. This was a start to a long and happy New Zealand association and after some seven years he retired from the post of military secretary with the rank of colonel, having been appointed OBE.

He was then invited to become military secretary and comptroller of the governor general's household. At the time of his appointment the governor general was Sir Willoughby Norris who was succeeded by Lord Cobham. Harrison served both of them over a period of some six years and during this time he played an important part in the planning and administration of the Queen Mother's visit in 1958.

On retirement from the governor general's household he dropped into another natural slot, becoming bursar of the newly founded Cogham Outward Bound School and, on the collapse of the executive director, took over that job on a temporary basis which lasted for eight years until his final retirement when he was 62. He particularly enjoyed this last fling in his career which nicely linked his own spirit of adventure with his administrative skills and with a service to spirited young New Zealanders. He was a most humane and lovable man who got on well with most people and particularly with the young.

His New Zealand experience was marred by the tragically early deaths of his first wife Mary and their daughter Kerri. He married secondly Jan Burton, whose first husband was killed at Anzio. She and his daughter Fiona survived him.

Harrison finally retired to Gloucestershire and latterly he was chairman, then president, of the 8th Punjab Regimental Association: an appropriate if round-about return to some of his roots, though he continued to visit New Zealand fairly regularly until his health failed.

## NAT PIERCE

Nat Pierce, American jazz musician, died in Los Angeles on June 10 aged 66. He was born on July 16, 1925.

NAT Pierce's name was invariably top of the list whenever bandleaders were seeking a first-class and reliable pianist or arranger. Renowned for his immaculate rhythm section skills and his knowledge of numerous jazz styles, he worked with the cream of the big bands, including those of Woody Herman and Count Basie, and was also an accomplished small-group player. In the final decade and a half of his life he was the co-leader of his own highly regarded orchestra, the Capp-Pierce Juggernaut.

Pierce was born in Somerville, Massachusetts, and attended the New England Conservatory. He began his professional career during the war years. He was originally a bebop player by inclination and was one of the leaders of the modern jazz faction in Boston.

He began his long relationship with Woody Herman in 1951. He toured with the band for the next four years, producing high-quality arrangements of such tunes as Horace Silver's hard bop piece "Opus de Funk". A second stint with Herman fol-

lowed in the years 1961-66. Besides his piano and arranging duties Pierce also took on the onerous job of road manager. He and Herman continued to collaborate at intervals until the latter's death in 1987. Throughout his career Pierce had an affinity with

He leaves a widow, Cathy.

the spare swing rhythms of Count Basie and could reproduce every nuance of his keyboard technique. Apart from producing scores for Basie's orchestra, Pierce led the rhythm section on the tribute album *Sing A Song of Basie*, made by the vocal trio, Lambert, Hendricks and Ross in 1957. When, in the mid-1970s, Basie was unable to tour due to illness, Pierce took his place with the band. Earlier, he also performed for two other influential leaders, Stan Kenton and Claude Thornhill.

In December 1957 he was one of the central figures in a celebrated TV recording for CBS. Entitled *The Sound of Jazz*, the show brought together a battalion of legendary names — among them, Basie, Billie Holiday, Ben Webster and Coleman Hawkins — for an informal studio session. Pierce was appointed arranger, supplying scores for a big band performance, while also appearing with a small group featuring Red Allen and Pee Wee Russell. Launched with Pierce's up-tempo composition "Open All Night", the programme won worldwide acclaim for its unusual combination of informality and high musical standards.

Pierce settled in Los Angeles in 1971 and freelanced for Louie Bellson, Anita O'Day and Carmen McRae, among others. As a sideman he was frequently to be heard on albums issued by the West Coast-based Concord label.

In 1975, he joined forces with the ex-Kent drummer Frankie Capp to form a big band which soon became known as the Capp-Pierce Juggernaut. The band's first album, a Basie-influenced live recording, enjoyed critical and commercial success. It was followed by another live session, *Live At The Century Plaza*. With several players drawn from the classic big bands, the orchestra remained in existence up to the time of Pierce's death. It had been due to play several engagements in California in the coming weeks but, with fewer and fewer assignments to be had in Los Angeles, Pierce is said to have been in enforced retirement by this stage.

Pierce had an affinity with

Rex McCandless, inventor, died on June 8 aged 77. He was born on May 21, 1915.

REX McCandless designed motor cycles, cars and autogiros. In the motorcycle field, his influence was all-pervasive and as significant as that of Alex Issigonis on the car.

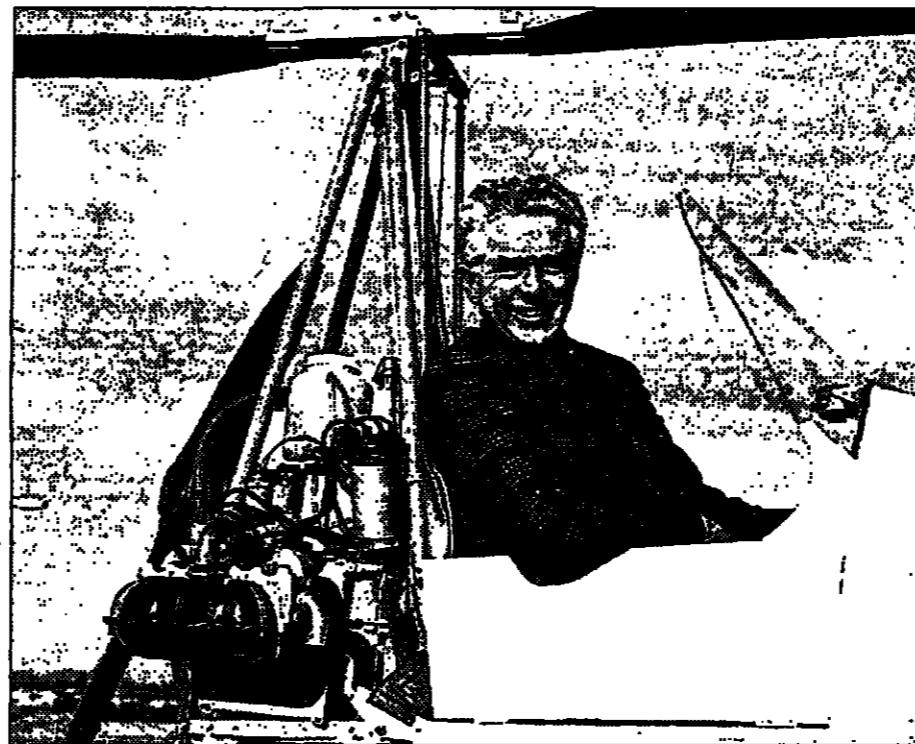
Yet he started with nothing, having left school at 13 and with his mother and brother Cromie been abandoned by his father, a farmer who had lost his all in the Depression. McCandless took jobs as a motor mechanic and an aircraft fitter before devoting himself, with Cromie, to their own business in 1943, repairing and developing cars and motorcycles. From this small beginning he acquired knowledge and experience that led to make him unrivalled in his field.

McCandless, an Ulsterman, had an abiding interest in the technical challenge of the motorcycle. Conscious that he would never be able to compete in terms of sheer engine power with the established large-scale racing motorcycle industry, too, relied on frame and suspension designs based on technical principles established by Rex McCandless.

McCandless proceeded to take another leap forward by introducing a unique streamlined motorcycle based on a lowered version of his Featherbed frame, on which the rider now kneeled rather than sat. The Norton "Flying Fish", as it was known, was used to break a range of world speed records in 1953 at Montlhéry, in France.

One of the riders engaged for the successful speed record attempt at Montlhéry was Eric Oliver, a past world champion sidecar rider, who was quick to recognise the potential benefit of the "Flying Fish" concept to three-wheeled racing. Within a few months Oliver had built a motorcycle sidecar derivative of the two-wheeled design

## REX McCANDELLS



McCandless in the cockpit of his autogiro, which was to have sold at £1,000

which then became known as the "Kneeler", setting new standards for its field for more than twenty years.

Rex McCandless now joined the Ulster millionaire inventor Harry Ferguson who had been inspired by the work of another, older, creative motorcycle engineer, Freddie Dixon, the only man ever to have won TTs on two, three and four wheels. Like McCandless, Dixon was an empirical engineer. Before the war he evolved a four-wheel drive, steered and braked vehicle known as the "Crab". Ferguson used McCandless to breathe new life into what later became the successful Ferguson Formula transmission system.

In 1959 Flying Commander Ken Wallis began to develop his autogiro, an aircraft offering many of the attributes of the much costlier and more complex helicopter. McCandless saw the autogiro — as did Wallis — as a means

of bringing aerial transport to a wide market and an opportunity to achieve commercial success for himself.

He built a number of successful single-seater prototypes with the intention of marketing a production model at £1,000. But his work was outshone by the equally dedicated Wallis and, hampered by much red tape, it never went into production. The first prototype of the autogiro was fitted with a modified Triumph motorcycle engine but the intention was to power production models with a VW Beetle engine.

McCandless decided at last to allow himself a well-earned rest and 15 years ago acquired a redundant railway station at Killough, Co. Down, where he dedicated himself to golf, the making of blackberry wine and the creation of a nature reserve.

He never married. His younger brother died earlier this year.

hospital in Los Angeles aged 32.

In 1982 he received an Obie Award as best actor for his role in the off-Broadway show *A Soldier's Play*, a part he recreated for the movie *A Soldier's Story*.

Lady Kaberry of Adel

LADY Kaberry of Adel, widow of Lord Kaberry of Adel, has died in hospital in Harrogate, North Yorkshire, aged

85. Her death occurs 14 months after that of her husband who was severely injured in a terrorist bomb attack at the Carlton Club, London, in 1990.

She is survived by three sons.

Larry Riley

LARRY Riley, who for five seasons played the attorney Frank Williams in the American television soap opera *Knots Landing*, has died of complications from Aids in

Then the enemy showed his frustration by switching to night bombing, and there again, although he had given us an uncomfortable time, he had had his disappointments. What was the explanation of the relatively reduced activity during the past month over this country by night? The German long-range bomber squadrons had been recuperating — and they had grown more cautious. They had to let us be so modest that we could not raise a finger for them. The percentage of night raids had gone down in January was a substantial improvement on that of the previous six months. New methods had begun to take effect. April was more than twice as good as January. And May, although the total number of night raids had fallen off, gave a percentage of success which was four times better than January. Air battles were quick at the time of combat — but air victory was slowly won. So he would ask: "Hold your courage firmly for future night blitzes, and try to welcome at any rate the chance they give us of deciding who is to be master of our night skies."

The best bombers were the bombers we were getting in Bomber Command — whether they were British or American make. They could and did defend themselves. It was a mistake to assume that the equipment which suited *Blitzkrieg* necessarily suited *counter-Blitzkrieg*. Instead of copying the Germans, we had taken the bolder course of suitng our equipment to our policy. He did not agree that our equipment had not suited our policy in Greece and Crete. The equipment was all right, but there was not enough of it. "If Greece and Crete do not appear glorious to you," Air Commodore Goddard said, "may I suggest you should ask yourself whether anyone but the British people would have had the guts and honour to go to fight in Greece against almost hopeless odds, when already hard-pressed and short of equipment for their own needs in Egypt and beyond?"

Air Marshal Sir Victor Goddard (1897-1987) made several broadcasts on the air war. In May 1941 he seemed to suggest that the Germans would be unlikely to capture Crete solely by airbone assault. In fact, they did precisely that. Goddard's remarks caused some misgiving and annoyance. This raid on Crete gave him a chance to say any opinions he expressed were entirely his own.

MYSTERY OF NIGHT SKIES

AIR COMMODORE GODDARD ON NAZI CAUTION

Air Commodore R.V. Goddard, in a war commentary broadcast by the B.B.C. yesterday, said:

I want to remind you that these tales of mine are personal, and the opinions I express in them are my own. Nobody tells me what to say. I base them on information I possess, and of course I have no business to make any prophecy — especially about a battle on land. I was wrong to do so about Crete and wrong in the opinion I expressed.

It was not due to lack of proper appreciation of air power and air-borne forces. It was based on news which proved to be untrue. But I did not make the human mistake of saying that we were sure of holding Crete. What I did say was "Grim it is, and grim must be." But whatever the outcome, the invasion of Crete instead of Britain is, in truth, a measure of Nazi frustration.

There has been a good long measure of Nazi frustration since last August. He continued, despite their spectacular military successes. Our day-night sky over this country was dominated by ourselves. That was why we won the Battle of Britain last autumn in face of greatly superior numbers.

## University news

## Ancient glassworks discovered

BY NORMAN HAMMOND, ARCHAEOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

ONE of the most complete glassmaking furnaces dating from the ancient world has been discovered in Syria. From the reign of Harun-al-Rashid — the Caliph of Bagdad in the Arabian Nights — the furnace stands some 1.3 metres high.

It was found this spring at Raqqah during excavation of what Dr Julian Henderson of Sheffield University calls a "glass tell", a mound built up from industrial debris that had been dumped around the manufacturing locus. The furnace stood against one

wall of a room, with three chambers one on top of another. "The top chamber was built of brick, preserved up to where it curved into a dome," Dr Henderson said. A stoke hole for the lowest chamber, which stood on a square brick foundation, has also been found. The furnace was packed with charcoal when found; a small chamber next door had a baffle wall to protect the glass-worker from the heat.

"This is arguably one of the most complete glass furnaces



al sketch  
ding to  
e Kurds

did hope to visit the re-  
servoir one day. Skinner  
said, "It's deep. Deep  
enough to submerge a big  
fat minister."

Unable to resist a Derby  
shuttle scrap, Edwina Currie  
had lock Dennis Skinner in  
a cell in Bolsover castle  
she asked sweetly: "Then  
travellers could watch him  
making an exhibition of  
himself in his own  
constituency."

Heritage questions were  
shaping up well. Naturally  
they included a discussion  
of a key part of our her-  
itage, football hooliganism.  
Lord Neuberger (C. Rom-  
ford) last night out in campy  
headgear, beer-bellied lout,  
prompting worried glances  
from his own side, until it  
became plain he was talk-  
ing about Malmo.

David Mellor, the new  
secretary of state and MP  
for Putney, had opened the  
session with a plea that  
heritage be treated as truly  
national, "with the mini-  
mum of partisan argu-  
ment". From one of the  
most vicious skin-kickers in  
British politics, that came  
rich. Mark Fisher, his tab  
our shadow, replied that he  
could not promise to avoid  
hostilities. For the most  
amiable sweetie-pie on the  
Opposition benches, that  
sounded hopeful.

Mr Fisher, who sits be-  
low my perch, had  
been sunbathing. His shiny  
eggshell-smooth paté has  
turned from palest abattoir  
to Goldilocks tree-ripened  
brown. With such a target  
in his sights, Mellor  
dropped his resolution to  
be nice and flew at the  
under-promoted Fisher,  
cackling that he'd glad-  
ly hit him if that would help  
him get into the Shadow  
Cabinet. Then he turned to  
Labour's Roland Byles, a  
keen photographer who  
had asked arts ministers to  
spare a thought for young  
photographers. How self-  
less of Byles, said Mellor  
to exclude himself.

Later, bored with attack-  
ing the enemy, Mellor at-  
tacked his own side, telling  
Chester's (TV's) "Radio 2's"  
Gyles Brandreth, whom  
Madam Speaker had just  
failed to recognise (women  
can be so cruel!) that  
Brandreth was right to  
mention the importance of  
amateurs in the arts.

Smiling like a crocodile,  
Mellor added that amate-  
urs were useful in politi-  
ties, too.

MATTHEW PARRIS

MAP

THE POUND

US dollar  
1.5883 (+0.0076)  
German mark  
291.72 (-0.0023)  
Exchange index  
92.89 (+0.1)  
Bank of England official  
dates (4pm)

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 share  
2028.4 (+1.1)  
FT-SE 100  
293.6 (-10.1)  
New York Dow Jones  
3358.91 (+4.45)  
Tokyo Nikkei Aave  
16953.23 (-430.45)

INTEREST RATES

London Bank Base: 10%  
Smooth Interbank: 10%  
Smooth deposit bills: 9%  
US: 8%  
Federal Funds: 3%  
Smooth Treasury Bills: 3.85%  
30-year bonds: 10.13%  
10.14%

CURRENCIES

London: \$1.5554  
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# BET restructuring forces profits down to £18.5m

By GEORGE SIVELL

BET, the business services conglomerate, suffered a sharp fall in pre-tax profits last year as John Clark, the new chief executive, and Robert Mackenzie, the finance director, reorganised the business and introduced more conservative accounting policies.

The total dividend for the year to end March falls from 13.25p to 6.5p on earnings which shrank from 18.5p to losses of 0.9p. But Mr Clark said of the cut: "This reduces it to a sustainable level, from which it could reasonably be expected to progress in the future while retaining the

ability to fund the growth potential of BET on shareholders' behalf."

Dealers reacted to the fall in pre-tax profits from £217 million to £18.5 million by marking the shares down 5p to 13.5p. Analysts were heartened by BET's new accounting policy, reduction of debt, and cashflow but disappointed by current trading.

For the immediate future Mr Clark says there is "a glimmer in the US represented by early warning indicators such as hiring of temporary personnel and plant hire. But in the UK we have seen nothing that says business will be more than it was in 1991".

Stockbrokers forecast a recovery in pre-tax profits to around £130 million in the current year and a slight increase in the dividend to 7.25p to 7.5p. Debts were reduced from £225 million to £107 million over the year and BET managed to cut £62 million of annual costs.

Of £90 million of exceptional items taken before the pre-tax figure was struck, £55 million went on reorganisation costs, reducing the total number employed by the group from 124,000 to 104,000. £55 million went on

writing down asset values in line with a more conservative depreciation policy. A further £14.5 million was written off for charges previously deferred by the group. But £34.3 million was set against the exceptional charges.

BET managed to save money by cutting stock levels from £149 million to £78 million and reduced the amount owed by the group's debtors from £553 million to £431 million. Net capital expenditure fell to £34 million (£140 million).

Trading profit fell from £280 million to £146 million, suffering from the absence of businesses which have been sold, such as Biffa, the waste management company.

Of the group's main operating divisions textile services suffered both in the UK and America with operating profit falling to £52.8 million (£4.5 million). Cleaning services held up at £24 million.

Security services held steady at £15 million. British electronic security increased market share. But plant services dived from £63.5 million to £31.6 million. BET blamed overcapacity in rental equipment and intense competition.

Tempo, page 22  
Letter, page 23

## Airbus profit soars

Airbus Industrie, the European aircraft consortium, made an operating profit of \$267 million last year, up from about \$100 million in 1990. An Airbus spokesman said Airbus had received orders for 17 aircraft worth about \$1.2 billion this year and predicted profitability for "the next few years". In January this year, Airbus said it aimed to book 145 aircraft orders this year, compared with 101 last year and 404 in 1990.

Airbus officials said this week that they would decide later in the year whether to launch the 124-seat A319 aircraft.

They said the consortium would review the marketing of the new plane in the autumn in order for a decision to be taken for the craft to enter service in 1995.

## Park quits

Stephen Park is to leave Hanson, which he joined in 1981 and of which he is an alternate director and senior financial assistant to Lord Hanson, to join Sears as group finance director. John Lovering, Sears' current finance director, has been appointed managing director of corporate development and international operations, with effect from July 1.

## Joint power

Southern Electric, the distributor, is teaming up with Phillips Petroleum in an equally divided joint venture to buy and market gas. The move swells to 15 the number of competitors to British Gas, half a dozen involving regional electricity companies. Initially, it will mean bidding for gas supplies from British Gas.

## Tougher trade eats into Heinz profits

FROM PHILIP ROBINSON IN NEW YORK

GROSS profits of H J Heinz, the American food firm headed by Tony O'Reilly, came off record levels last year as sales slowed and the shares edged close to their 12-month lows.

Instead, operating income rose 6 per cent and net income 12 per cent. The shares, which had traded between \$48.625 and \$35.125 this year, fell 12.5 cents to \$35.25.

Mr O'Reilly, 56, said: "I am very pleased with the results for the year, which despite turbulent market conditions, both domestic and foreign, turned out as we anticipated at our stockholders' meeting last September."

The company, which plans 500 job cuts at six unspecified plants outside America, has recently denied reports that it is poised to name David Sculley, brother of John Sculley, the Apple Computer chief, John, as the food group's next chief.

Mr O'Reilly's contract does not end until 1994, at which time he is able to exercise share options that could bring him a further \$123 million, but only if the Heinz share price climbs to more than \$61.125 in the next two years.

O'Reilly: pleased

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TM 166



Streamlined policies: John Clarke, chief executive, thinks his reorganisation will give BET growth potential

## Hamilton urges faith in Lloyd's

By OUR CITY STAFF

NEIL Hamilton, the corporate affairs minister, said there was every reason for confidence in the Lloyd's of London insurance market, expected to announce the worst overall losses in its 300-year history.

"Next week, Lloyd's will have its AGM and will report a very large loss," Mr Hamilton told delegates to the World Insurance Congress in London. "None the less there is every reason for confidence in this great institution." He said confidence was vital for the market, its backers, its bankers and policyholders. Lloyd's is expected to unveil a loss of £2 billion for 1989, its most recent complete year under its three-year accounting system.

Mr Hamilton said: "Lloyd's customers remained loyal to Lloyd's, the world's largest single insurance market, because of the service it provides, its ability to tackle big exposures and to give underwriting decisions in a matter of days, not weeks".

He said a recent report by Hoare Govett, the stockbroker, showed the strength of Lloyd's solvency compared with other insurers.

"The unique service Lloyd's provides, its financial strength and the harder market now evident are the ingredients of a return to profitability at Lloyd's we all want to see," Mr Hamilton said.

Letter, page 23

## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

### Brittan tells EC banks to cut transfer fees

BANKS must cut their fees for cash transfers between European Community countries by the end of the year or face the introduction of EC laws to improve services, Sir Leon Brittan, European Commissioner said yesterday.

Cross-border transfers can cost up to 20 times more than domestic transfers in some EC states. In some cases, banks had had cheques returned because it was uneconomical to cash them in other EC states, Sir Leon said. The commission has been negotiating with banks since the mid-1980s but done little to calm consumer groups who say the costs and lack of transparency in bank charges make a mockery of the EC plans to build a single market.

### Wellman holds payout

WELLMAN, the engineering company where Cardle has built up a near 10 per cent stake, is holding the annual dividend despite a slump in profits from £2.96 million before tax to £1.05 million in the year to the end of March. An unchanged 1.4p final leaves the total at 2.2p, payable from earnings of 2.4p a share, down from 6.3p. Geoffrey Ley, chairman, said the results were in line with the company's expectations. Steps have been taken to reduce overheads and staffing has fallen 17 per cent.

### Defence jobs for Gwent

AN £8 million expansion programme by Northern Telecom Defence Systems, the Canadian-owned telecommunications company, will create 120 new jobs at Newport, Gwent, and safeguard 180 existing defence-related jobs, according to David Hunt, Secretary of State for Wales. Northern Telecom makes fibre optic cables to carry messages for the army and navy. Northern Telecom's customers include the Ministry of Defence and the United States defence department.

### Intercare tones up

STRONG growth has continued at Intercare Group, the healthcare products distributor, which boosted pre-tax profits to £1.39 million (£452,000) in the six months to end-April. Turnover doubled to £10.8 million (£5.8 million). Earnings per share increased to 4.2p (3p) and there is an interim dividend of 0.6p (0.5p). The results include partial contributions from SAFA, a supplier of occupational health products, and Birmingham Optical Group.

### Treatt advances

TREATT, the essential oils and aromatic chemicals group, lifted pre-tax profits 13 per cent to £57,000 in the six months to end-March. Turnover rose 42 per cent to £7.4 million. The interim dividend is maintained at 1p. Earnings are 3.94p (3.49p) per share. R C Treatt & Co, the principal operating subsidiary, increased sales volumes 40 per cent. About a third of the rise in turnover was exceptional, with a low margin. Costs were higher. Net profit growth was 13 per cent.

### Faupel rides tough year

FAUPEL, the USM-quoted importer of Chinese textile goods for sale to wholesalers, stores and mail-order companies, increased pre-tax profits 8.1 per cent to £1.2 million in the year to the end of March. Earnings per share rose 8.3 per cent to 10.22p (9.44p). There is a maintained final dividend of 3.05p. Michael Molloy, chairman, said the year had been one of the most difficult in his memory and no clear trading pattern had yet emerged.

### Welpac slides into red

WELPAC, the hardware distributor, reported a pre-tax loss of £305,000 in the year to end-January (£1.3 million profit). Turnover was £1.14 million (£9.7 million). The dividend is 0.2p (nil). The company set aside £110,000 in redundancy and reorganisation costs. Shawe Lighting remains a loss-maker and interest charges were £541,000 (£332,000), although they are expected to fall "substantially" this year. Gearing fell to 44.6 per cent (126 per cent).

### Renold gives warning

RENOLD, the engineering company, gave warning that orders for its chains and gears remained low, although some areas showed improvement over the depressed levels of 1991. Pre-tax losses of £1 million were suffered in the year ended March 28 (£2.5 million profits). Costs were again cut significantly. Losses were 5.6p a share (4p earnings). The company passed the interim dividend and the final is 1p (3.7p). Tempo, page 22



TEMPUS

# Clark gets his teeth into BET consolidation

LEGEND has it that John Clark, the chief executive of BET, said to his secretary soon after his arrival: "Just hang a piece of raw meat above the door so I can tear into it occasionally."

The services group made 170 acquisitions, costing £1 billion in five years, under Nicholas Wills, former chief executive, but Mr Clark has survived what he calls the consolidation of BET without the indigestion that normally comes with eating too much raw meat.

The City was pleased yesterday with the strong line taken on accounting policy, the reduction in borrowing and the cash generation of the company, but a little disappointed by current trading. Debts are down from £617 million 18 months ago, or 122 per cent of shareholders' funds, to £107 million, or 25 per cent, counting the auction market preferred stock as equity.

BET says it generated cash for the first time in five years although at the cost of 20,000 jobs. Reorganisation

costs reached £55 million, and added to exceptional charges of £55 million for asset write-downs and £14.5 million for costs deferred by the previous management. The exceptional charge was, however, kept down by releasing £34 million of a previous provision against the costs of integrating acquisitions.

About £977 million of acquisition goodwill writeoff has been reshuffled into the profit and loss account portion of the balance sheet because of the new accounting standard.

City profit forecasts for the current year are about £130 million and a modest rise in the total dividend is expected to 7.25p or 7.5p. The shares fell 5p to 135p yesterday, the pre-tax profit of £18.5 million (£217 million), being too steep a fall for traders.

At that price, the shares yield 7.2 per cent on the 6.5p total payout and sell at about 13 times forecast earnings. The shares are well worth holding. Management should be in a strong position to exploit the under-



Energetic earner: John Harris of East Midlands  
A NUMBER of electricity

analysts are increasingly nervous that Stephen Littlechild, the industry's regulator, will take a hatchet to the distributors' profits and endanger what must be among the safest dividend streams on the stock market.

There is little in the latest statement from Professor Littlechild, triggered by a 41 per cent pre-tax profits rise to £150 million from East Midlands Electricity, to support such fears. He has said that there is little scope for any change to the regulatory regime until the planned date of 1994-5.

The 12 electricity distributors divide broadly into two categories: the safe and the entrepreneurial. East Midlands, under its chairman, John Harris, falls easily into the latter.

The company had lagged behind the others in the rate of dividend payments, although a 13.7 per cent rise last year does something to close the gap. The resilience of the local economy and more contracts to large industrial consumers sent total sales ahead by 3.4 per cent.

East Midlands yields about 7 per cent, assuming another two-figure increase in the dividend, against an industry average closer to 6.7 per cent. Attractive but the perceived regulatory risk could continue to undermine the stock.

## Renold

TT disappointed speculative investors in Renold when it disposed of its stake last month, but figures for the year to the end of March show that the acquisitive holding company decided to look elsewhere for bargains.

Renold, earned trading profits of only £300,000 on turnover of £12.5 million, against £4.6 million and £18.9 million in the previous 12 months. Although volumes held steady, margins evaporated as rival engineers wrestled for orders in a mature market.

At the pre-tax level, profits of £2.5 million last time switched into losses of £3 million. Increased interest charges and further exceptional costs took their toll.

With the focus still firmly on cost cutting, capital expenditure was cut from £11.6 million to £5 million, but gearing advanced from 19 per cent to 25 per cent and the interest charge from £40,000 to £1.3 million.

After passing the interim dividend, Renold is paying a final of 1p a share, compared with last time's total of 3.7p, dipping into reserves to cover losses of 5.6p a share. (1p earnings).

David Cotterill, who joined as chief executive from Senior Engineering in February, wasted little time in scything overheads and a reduced cost base should see Renold at least breaking even this year. Trading remains tough with only tentative signs of a modest recovery in selected areas. Only sustained upturn would have a material impact on the bottom line.

The shares slipped 3p to 57p, only 11p off the 12-month high struck in May when bid seemed certain. In March, Renold traded at 46p and it is difficult to see what has materially changed since then.

**'Beauty contests' ruled out by union**

BY ROSS TIEMAN

INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT  
THE GMB general union has ruled itself out of "beauty contests" for single union deals with employers. The move will deepen divisions within the trade union movement and shift the consensus away from an accommodation with Japanese-style working practices.

It will also increase the isolation of the one million strong Amalgamated Engineering and Electrical Union, a keen advocate of single union deals, and add to the destabilising effect on union membership threatened by the government's forthcoming employment legislation.

For decades, the trade unions have relied upon the so-called "Bridlington Rules" of the Trades Union Congress to prevent unions poaching members from one another. However, the AEEU, formed from the merger earlier this year of the AEU engineering union and the EETPU electrical union, has already signed a number of single-union deals, most notably with Nissan.

Since the merger, the AEEU leadership, headed by Bill Jordan, the president, and Gavin Laird, general secretary, has committed the union to seek single union deals where ever they can, in established as well as new plants.

The GMB decision was taken during the union's annual conference, now under way in Blackpool. In a speech John Edmonds, general secretary, said: "In future, we will insist on the absolute right of the workplace to choose their own union. Unless we can get that guarantee we will refuse to take part in any beauty contest."

The GMB change of tack was decided on the basis of a report drawn up by Mr Edmonds. He called for a "new manufacturing partnership" between employers and employees, with companies committed to increased levels of training and employee representation, and a better flow of information to the workforce.

Intelligent  
bankers i

## STOCK MARKET

## Lasmo climbs as investors await news of demerger

LASMO, the exploration group, managed to resist the rest of the market with investors eagerly awaiting details of the group's proposed demerger of its North American downstream activities.

Lasmo's price climbed 5p to 199p after dealers reported an early placing of a block of 500,000 shares. By the close of business, 3.3 million Lasmo shares had changed hands. An announcement about a demerger of the group's downstream operations, which it bought when it bought Ultramar, has been awaited eagerly by the City for some time after earlier attempts to dispose of the business ended in failure.

The newly demerged company is expected to be valued at about £700 million although oil analysts claim Lasmo is still hoping that a buyer for the business will emerge before flotation details can be worked out. Total, the French oil company, is still seen as a possible buyer of the business. The Lasmo share price was about 325p before it acquired Ultramar.

The rest of the equity market made a hesitant start to the new two-week trading account with prices continuing to lose ground because of a general lack of support.

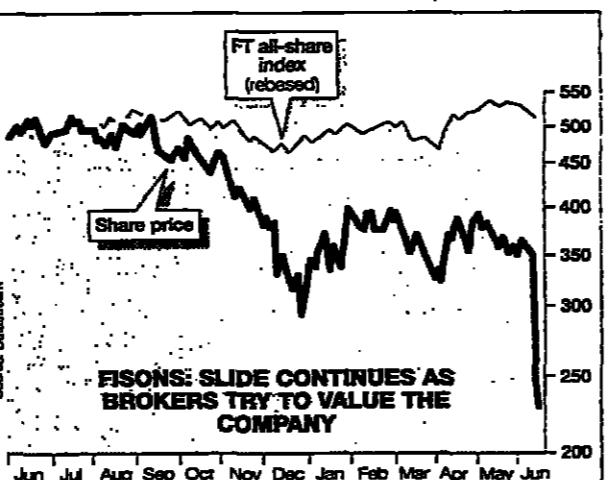
Investors remain concerned about the lack of economic recovery and note with

concern the gloomy trading statements issued almost daily by leading companies.

Having fallen almost 26 points, the FT-SE 100 index managed to close off the bottom, helped by a firm start to business on Wall Street. It ended 10.1 lower on the day at 2,593.6. Another long list of companies whose recent dividend has dropped out of the share price accounted for three points of the fall.

Government securities also found the going tough, closing with falls of 1½ at the longer end, awaiting details of the latest bond auction, which is expected to raise between £2 billion and £3 billion.

There were a few bargain hunters among the leaders, with Courtaulds adding 8p at 565p, Allied-Lyons 6p at 664p, and Guinness 8p at 590p. Tarmac also rallied 5p



foresighted to finish 7p cheaper on the day at 238p. That compares with 345p on Tuesday.

Last week's profits warning has left a question mark over the company, with analysts

ICI was a nervous market, falling 18p to £12.67 before a presentation later this week for analysts. Brokers are keeping their fingers crossed that there is no further bad news in the pipeline. Goldman Sachs, the New York broker, will be hoping for positive news. It is still believed to hold 10 million ICI shares for which it paid Hanson about £13.05 each, leaving it currently nursing a paper loss of almost £4 million.

to 120p with Goldman Sachs, the American broker, believed to have cleared the market of any remaining stock.

Fisons lost another 25p be-

are sceptical. They say that anyone bidding now is unlikely to offer much above 290p a share.

East Midland Electricity lost an early lead to close all-square at 293p, despite better than expected trading. Pre-tax profits last year rose 41 per cent to £150 million with the total dividend rising from £10 million to £15 million.

But Professor Stephen Littlechild, the regulator, says he will respond to the controversy over profits with tougher controls in future. The threat was enough to prompt

a mark-down of electricity shares across the board. There were losses for Eastern 2p to 278p, London 4p to 523p, Manweb 5p to 344p, Midland 2p to 303p, Northern 1p to 325p, NORWEB 6p to 334p, Seaboard 5p to 313p, Southern 3p to 296p, South Wales 1p to 367p, South West 4p to 303p and Yorkshire 4p to 364p.

BET finished down 4p at 136p after a sharp drop in full-year figures and a cut in the dividend. Pre-tax profits tumbled from £217 million to £18.5 million and were struck after exceptional charges of almost £90 million relating to the disposal of a number of businesses and reorganisation.

There was a 5476 million write-off of goodwill. The

figures were in line with City fears but John Clark, chief executive, gave a warning that signs of an upturn were patchy and did not show a reliable trend.

Renold, the mechanical engineer, fell 3p to 57p after plunging into the red and cutting the dividend. The group reported a pre-tax loss of £3 million against a profit last time of £2.5 million.

Amber Day, the discount retailer, fell 3½ to a new low of 58½ after issuing a profits warning and revealing details of a boardroom shake-up. The group said profits for the current year would exceed last year's total, but fall short of City forecasts.

Analysts had been looking for pre-tax profits of £17 million but have reduced their estimates to between £11 million and £12 million. Graham Coles, the group's finance director, is leaving to become finance director of First Leisure, down 4p at 306p.

A warning about the dividend took its toll at Exampet, the industrial materials group, with the price dropping 52p to 100p.

Vodafone, the mobile tele-

phone operator, fell 15p to 334p in ex-dividend form. Celnet, its main rival, plans to cut the cost of telephones, rental and air time to its subscribers. Analysts are worried about the impact of such a move on Vodafone's profits.

MICHAEL CLARK

## WORLD MARKETS

## Tokyo shares fall to two-month low

Tokyo — Share dropped to a two-month low, feeling abandoned by a government reluctant to boost the economy. Analysts said they could see no good news on the horizon to turn it around.

The Nikkei index slid 325.37 points on Friday and 430.45 points yesterday to 16,953.23, closing below 17,000 for the first time since April. The Bank of Japan quarterly economic survey on Friday showed the economy was weaker than expected, but the BOJ did not hint at any willingness to ease credit.

Michael Morizumi, a strategist at Lehman Brothers, said: "We're facing further consolidation with disappointment over the tankan [economy survey] and no prospect of stimulative action in the near future."

However, few analysts expect the market to crumble and many expect the Nikkei to find support at 16,598.15, the five-year low it touched on April 9, 57 per cent below its peak in December 1989. A break below that would put the Nikkei into unknown territory, they added. although technical analysts have drawn chart points at 15,000 or 15,000 recently.

One foreign analyst said: "The cheaper things get, the more fear there is that they may become even cheaper yet."

Investors are counting on the government to weigh in with a supplementary budget to give the economy a boost. But, with parliament wrangling over a troops bill and an upper house election in July, the political leadership may not have the time for an additional budget, especially when the finance ministry insists the economy is bottoming out.

The research arms of the

Big Four brokerages — Nomura, Daiwa, Nikko and Yamaichi Securities — forecast 7 to 13 per cent drops overall and 9 to 18 per cent to manufacturers.

□ New York — American blue chips opened modestly lower, pressured by a government

reluctance to boost the economy. Analysts said the market's performance on Friday, analysts said.

George Pirrone, senior analyst at Dreyfus Corp, said:

"The market is down, number one because you had the weakness on Friday ... and number two because of the overseas markets which were down across the board with Tokyo leading the way."

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 10.70 points to 3,346.66. In the broader market, declining shares led advancing shares by about seven to four.

□ Frankfurt — German shares dropped about half a per cent in a downturn prompted mainly by a fall in the chemical and pharmaceutical majors. The DAX index ended 8.37 points lower at 1,773.90, its lowest close in almost four weeks.

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The research arms of the

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The research arms of the

## MAJOR CHANGES

## RISSES:

Watmough 470p (+8p)

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Ridge 655p (+50p)

Liberty Life 600

COMMENT  
Intelligence that bankers ignored

On June 11, Gordon Brown, Labour's increasingly influential trade spokesman, has called for an in-depth enquiry into whether the government knew, as long ago as 1989, that Robert Maxwell was dishonest on the basis of intelligence reports and, if so, why no action was taken. Representatives of Maxwell pensioners, who were defrauded in the tycoon's attempts to shore up his failing empire two years after the expensive 1989 purchase of Macmillan Inc, at least have a sensible, practical reason for targeting the government. It has access to taxpayers' money, so if any negligence could be laid at government's door, there might be a case for another state rescue on the scale of the Barlow Clowes affair.

No one needed intelligence reports, however, to know that Mr Maxwell had a dishonest and manipulative streak. That was made clear in journalistic investigations 20 years earlier, followed by a report by Department of Trade inspectors, who included one of the foremost accountants of the day. They concluded that Mr Maxwell was not fitted to be the director of a public company. The principal reason was his inability to separate his private affairs from a public company, which had many outside shareholders, and his penchant for manipulating profits and balance sheets by complex transactions between the two.

Mr Maxwell was a driving, entrepreneurial and sometimes brilliant businessman but he was not a man to whom large sums of other people's money could safely be entrusted. By publishing that report 20 years before the pension fraud, the government of the day did a great service. Sadly, most of the business world chose to focus on the outstanding qualities and forget the dark side. The bankers who lent more than £2 billion included many of the most respectable and powerful British, Swiss and French names. His companies employed Britain's largest firm of accountants. His deals were advised by big name merchant banks and securities firms and blue chip solicitors. His apparently legitimate share dealings were carried out through international broking firms that claim the highest standing.

Presumably they could all read. They cannot have thought that Mr Maxwell had changed, that he had thrown off the excesses of youth and learnt his lesson. Throughout the construction of his second empire, dealings between his public and private companies, the hallmark of his earlier days, were more frenetic and complex than before. They did not involve the government. The financial sector could have acted at any time simply by not doing business, but most were only too happy to. The fees for the flotation of Mirror Group Newspapers alone totalled £17 million. The moral responsibility for the plight of Maxwell pensioners lies with the financial community.

On Sir John Cuckney's first day of raising funds on that presumption, he was met by two immediate refusals, to contribute from the Stock Exchange, which was so happy to welcome Mr Maxwell as the director of several public companies, and from Lord Stevens, of Invesco-MIM, whose close business associations with Mr Maxwell were so indicative of his being embraced by the financial establishment. The pension funds that Mr Maxwell acquired are missing about £450 million, of which more than £200 million might be accounted for by securities held by banks and others, and whose legitimate ownership is in dispute. Since the funds had some surpluses they do not need to recover all their losses. Regardless of the disputed stock, firms and institutions that made money with, or from, the rise of Maxwell should be volunteering eight figures sums.

John Meads puts the case in favour of privatising British Coal as a single entity rather than selling the industry piecemeal

**B**efore the election, John Wakeham, then energy secretary, gave a welcome statement of Conservative policy: "There is a substantial UK market for coal: we aim to ensure that it is supplied with British coal, mined competitively and efficiently by an enterprising management and workforce." His ministerial successors have to translate intention into achievement.

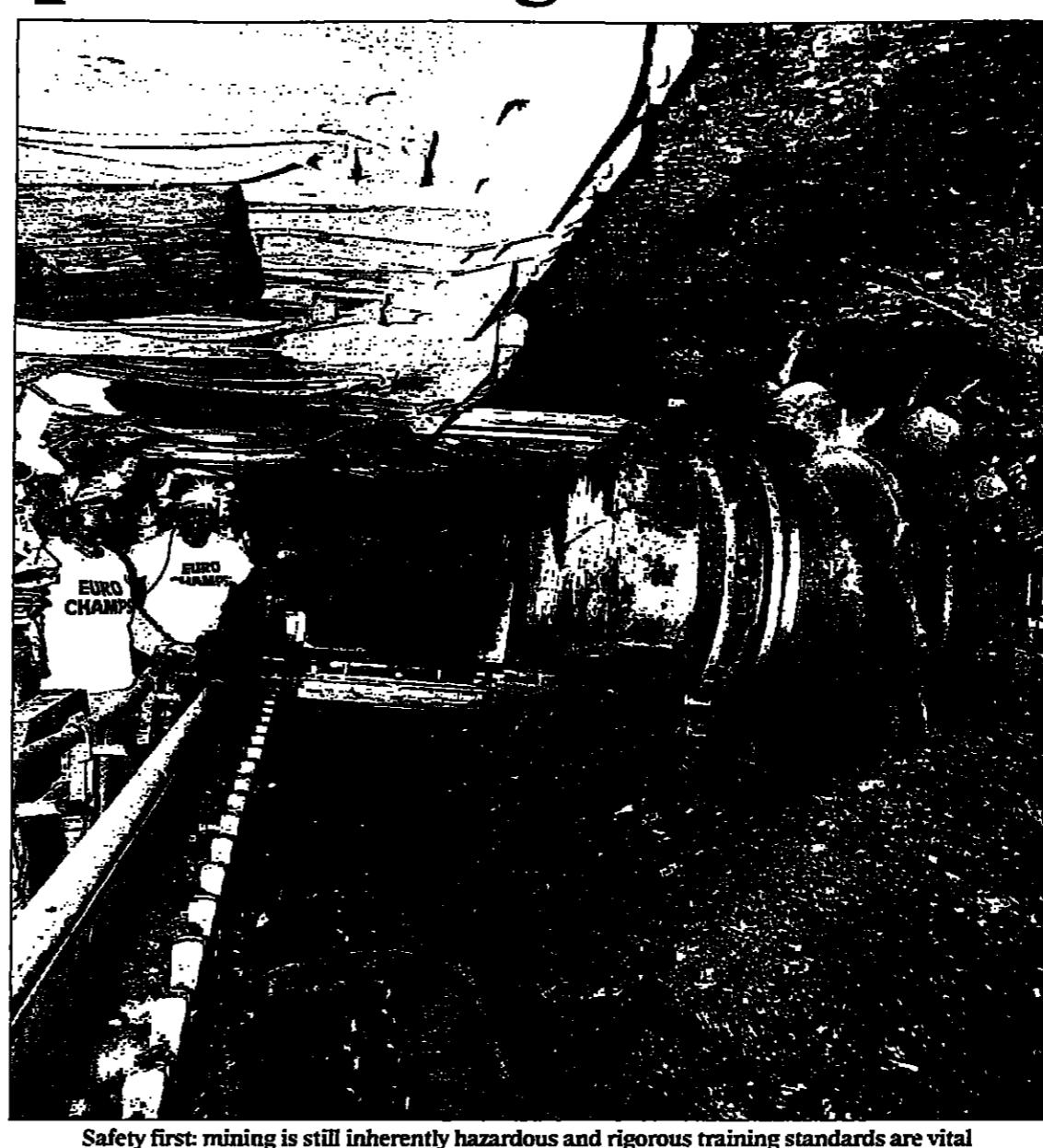
In the short term, the size of the UK coal industry will be determined by the nature of the coal supply contracts to run from April 1993, between British Coal and the big electricity generators. Much has been spoken and written on the government's essential role in co-ordinating the interests of British Coal, of the generators, of the regional electricity companies, and its own interests, within those negotiations. But in the longer term the financial viability and sustainability of the industry will depend largely on the structure in which it is privatised.

To those of us who have had to experience the harsh reality of British Coal's unceasing retrenchment over recent years, the idea that our business suffers from a lack of competition, as canvassed by some critics, is laughable. The break-up of the industry they recommend would not achieve the government's desire for "the largest economic coal industry which the market can support". Indeed, it would achieve the opposite.

In the first place, the international steam-coal market comprises many producers, distributed widely around the globe. Internationally traded steam coal constitutes a growing proportion of total world production. Worldwide productive capacity is sufficiently large to enable a speedy and flexible response to a change of demand, certainly on the scale of British electricity generators' likely future demand for coal.

In the absence of any artificial restraint on imports, international coal prices will constrain coal prices in Britain, whatever the share of the British market held by a single producer. A unitary British Coal will be a commodity producer acting within a world market, and will be a price-taker rather than a price-setter. British Steel would be a much closer analogy than British Gas.

Competition from imported coal will be a far more effective price constraint than competition between two or more British deep-mining producers. The cost structure of deep mining in British geological conditions would prevent a company maintaining a big margin of capacity above the level of output justified by its term contracts with its customers.



Safety first: mining is still inherently hazardous and rigorous training standards are vital

Competition between two or more deep-mining companies would be largely ineffective, due to their limited ability to respond to changes in the volume of market demand.

Regardless of their number, British coal producers will also be faced by the generators' duopoly power. Transport costs effectively prevent large-scale exports. Non-electricity markets now take less than a fifth of sales.

By contrast, electricity generators can buy fuel in general, and coal in particular, from many sources. Thus potential exists for a buyer to drive prices down towards short-run marginal costs, cutting or eliminating the reward for capital. This would allow little or no investment in replacement coal production capacity, eventually killing the industry.

That threat could be rendered less immediate by the term contracts for coal supplies, but even a coal industry privatised in unitary form might not be able to withstand such pressure without help from the competition authorities. The greater the number of producers, the weaker each would be in the face of exploitation by the buying power of the two generators.

On the other hand, given the competitive restraint from imported coal and other fuels, a unitary British Coal would have little scope to charge excessive prices. Nor is it likely to have sufficient financial strength to engage in predatory pricing to drive out or deter new British producers, particularly in the opencast sector.

In any case, the economic behaviour of two coal producers would not necessarily be different from that of a single producer. Experience of the generators' duopoly suggests that if a company's principal aim is at least to match the performance of its rival, management has a strong incentive to avoid the risk of comparative failure by pursuing the same strategy as its rival — hence the calls for action by the electricity regulator.

**T**he general incentive to efficiency, arising from competition from imported coal, new entrants to UK production, and other fuels, would apply equally whether British Coal were privatised as a whole or split up. Everyone in British Coal already knows that the industry is fighting for its very existence. Indeed, division

could diminish efficiency. Deep mining is an inherently high-risk business in Britain due to disturbed geology and well-worked coal seams. The greater the number of production units within a single business entity, the greater the opportunity to spread the risk of an unexpected interruption of production. The smaller the total size of the industry, the greater is this argument for retaining a unitary structure.

The perception that a company faced a higher level of risk could also lead to reduced access to capital and therefore higher finance costs, deterring development or diversification.

The argument that a division of British Coal would create greater scope for diversity of mining methods, technology, working practices, or management style, is also double-edged. A company with only a few production units may in practice be less willing to risk failure by experimenting at one colliery than would a company with twice as many. Likewise, inter-colliery rivalry remains possible within a unitary corporate structure, if local management is given sufficient autonomy and if both management and workforce derive

personal financial reward from the performance of their own colliery.

Whatever the structure of the privatised coal industry, local management autonomy and employee participation are likely to be key factors in continuing the drive towards more efficiency. Coal mining is not an industry in which best results will be achieved by heavy-handed direct supervision. This is why the British Association of Colliery Managers, like the Union of Democratic Mineworkers, wants a management/employee buyout of British Coal and has initiated talks with interested parties. We do not see the UDM as competitors: all BC employees should be in this together.

**A**ll these economic considerations are important. Safety is equally vital and should weigh large in the government's decision as to structure. Safety standards cannot be enforced solely by legislation and external inspection. Corporate culture and management organisation are important factors. Privatisation in part might well disrupt British Coal's existing "safety culture". It would certainly be easier to maintain safety standards with a single system of technical instructions than with two systems. Adoption of best practice, and establishment of safe methods involving new technology, need exchange of ideas and experiences between collieries. But these matters have an impact on operational efficiency as well as safety, and could well be regarded as commercially confidential between rivals.

Previous experience of the industry in private ownerships shows that this is a real concern. For example, the surveyor of one colliery would not be permitted to divulge to his counterparts at neighbouring pits the details of his colliery's underground workings. Lack of such knowledge has, in the past, led to accidental break-in to old workings, causing loss of life from the water or gas they contained.

Mining is an inherently hazardous occupation and training standards must be specified in detail and rigorously enforced in order to ensure safe working practices. Most managers regard good training as the key to establishing and keeping high standards of safety. Regardless of the number of companies within the industry, workers must be transferable between collieries; this is particularly true for specialists but applies to all workers when a colliery closes. Safe transfer requires consistent training standards, more easily achieved in a unitary structure.

On the key economic grounds of viability, efficiency and sustainability there is much to be gained by privatising the mining activities of British Coal as a single entity. Dividing the business will not, in practice, induce greater competition, but would run the risk of jeopardising British Coal's safety record which is the envy of miners around the world.

John Meads is general secretary of the British Association of Colliery Management. Tomorrow, Professor Colin Robinson argues the case for competition in the energy industries

## THE TIMES CITY DIARY

## New chapter at St Ives

IF ANYONE was being groomed to take over from Bob Gavron, the Harpo Marx look-alike who founded and runs St Ives, the UK's largest printer capitalised at £280 million, it was Miles Emley, the former Rothschild banker who helped float St Ives in 1985 and who yesterday quit as head of corporate finance at UBS Phillips & Drew to become St Ives' deputy chairman. Gavron, 61, chairman of St Ives, says he wants "to be able to retire" at 65 and "not be hanging around like a spectre in my nineties". Accordingly, Emley, 43, will shadow Gavron from October as chairman-designate on a salary Gavron admits to be well over £100,000 and probably about double Gavron's own £75,000 a year, with share options as an extra. A life-long merchant banker, Emley nevertheless has strong publishing interests and admits to being "a voracious reader". He first met Gavron when Rothschild advised Octopus, where Gavron was then a director, and was on the board of feminist press Virago for two years after it chose Rothschild for its management buyout on Gavron's recommendation.

ADVERTISEMENT in the classified section of The Sydney Morning Herald: "Boomerang manufacturer — excellent returns."

## To the bar

THERE is life after a career in the City. To prove the point, two ex-bankers have just come full circle and are emerging with new careers in an entirely different sphere. Brian Dye, 38, managing director



## Headhunting

FOLLOWING the recent resignations of several of its top people in London, Enskilda, the Swedish securities house, has been recruiting for its European operations. Philip Best of Fauchier to join its Paris team with Anton Oiger, of Kleinwort Benson, while James Stettler is moving to London from Julius Baer in Zurich to focus on Swiss research. According to Tom Hughes-Hallett, responsible for securities, Enskilda, in a recent survey, was rated one of the two most widely consulted continental research houses and now has, he says, two teams of headhunters searching for additional new talent. The drive follows a decision to refocus Enskilda's European business and transfer most of its French and German research efforts to Paris and Frankfurt.

## Mistaken knight

JOHN Wriglesworth, building society analyst, at UBS Phillips & Drew, is honoured in housing circles since he is regarded as something of a guru, but is he really worthy of a knighthood? In its report on the estate agency conference at the Lancaster Hotel, *The Negotiator*, the estate agency trade newsletter, referred to "Sir John" Wriglesworth and demoted Sir Gordon Bonnie, a fellow speaker, to humble "Mr" Bonnie. Wriglesworth's suitability for honours seems, thus far, to have escaped John Major, but if he can talk up the housing market sufficiently, perhaps that will be rectified.

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL LEWIS-NIETO  
Director,  
Resource Development Ltd,  
Long Lodge,  
267-269 Kingston Road,  
Merton Park, SW19.

CAROL LEONARD

## BUSINESS LETTERS

## Lloyd's should reconsider fund levy

From Mr R. Maxwell  
Sir, A week has gone by in which to digest the recent announcement by Lloyd's of its intention to levy an average of £20,000 per name from its membership to boost its central fund.

As a committed member of Lloyd's, I welcome the decision to raise this levy by way of "increased losses" or more optimistically "reduced profits" over the next three years, rather than the much-muched "cash demand" being levied immediately on the membership. Whilst unhappy at having to pay this levy, I hope that this sensible move by the Lloyd's Council will defuse some of the scaremongering tactics being adopted by observers in the financial market place.

However, as an administrator of my late brother's estate (my brother having been a

member from 1986 until his untimely death last year), I think the manner with which this levy is being imposed is grossly unfair. Why should the beneficiaries of my late brother's estate, namely his widow and two young children, have to pay this posthumous levy, when they receive no benefit from it whatsoever? They were never party to my brother's short-lived decision to become a member of Lloyd's and why should they care if Lloyd's as an institution survives or not?

With my brother's estate having to meet his recent and future Lloyd's losses fairly and squarely, his family are suffering enough financial hardship. Why inflict this additional financial penalty on them? Lloyd's should think again.

Yours faithfully  
RONNIE MAXWELL  
5 Rothesay Mews  
Edinburgh

## Macho talk at BET

From Mr M. Lewis-Nieto  
Sir, I was surprised to read the inept methods applied by an American to reorganise BET. The old three Rs — redundancy, reductions, restrictions — are the last thing they need.

Macho talk from the chief executive about "downsizing" will sound like unemployment for the people who work for him. When he reduced his head office staff from 300 to 60 the three Cs would have left the building with them. Or does he really believe that the lesson for those who remain is: commitment, confidence and creativity? Isn't it more likely to be "look after number one" and "cover your back"?

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL LEWIS-NIETO  
Director,  
Resource Development Ltd,  
Long Lodge,  
267-269 Kingston Road,  
Merton Park, SW19.

## Build on know-how

From Mr W. Knight

Sir, Since Midland Bank corner shops are not to be absorbed into Black Horse financial hypermarkets, one must hope that their management will build on its new Far East know-how and cater for the needs of exporters and those who depend generally on international business for a living.

In its drive to squeeze profits out of domestic consumers and pull away from international banking, the house of the Black Horse has been noticeably inattentive to the needs of international businessmen.

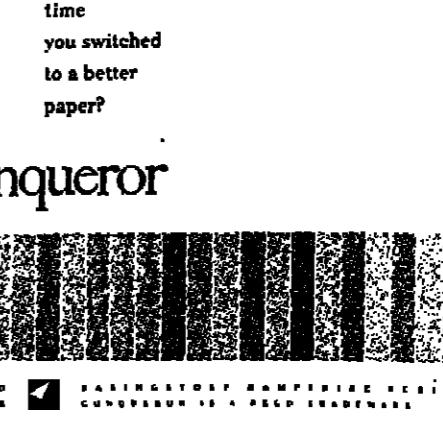
If Hongkong Bank can care for this market gap, Britain's trade and its banking system will be stronger.

Yours faithfully,  
WILLIAM KNIGHT  
23 St James's Square,  
SW1.

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1992 High	Low	Company	Price	Net	Yield	%	P/E
210	170	McAlpine (4)	10	10	73	12.0	24
41	31	McGregor & S	10	10	11	11.0	24
14	11	Metlife Corp	10	10	11	11.0	24
177	111	MetLife Inc	10	10	11	11.0	24
14	11	MetLife Inc	10	10	11	11.0	24
165	112	Newman Trust	10	10	11	11.0	24
150	112	Northgate Timber	10	10	11	11.0	24
125	105	Nottingham	10	10	11	11.0	24
25	22	Nottingham	10	10	11	11.0	24
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23	20	Nottingham	10	10	11	11.0	24
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## EUROPEAN CHEMICALS

## Giants seek formula for recovery

Recession has cost the chemical industry jobs and profits, but, as David Rudnick reports, some areas are still thriving

**E**urope's chemical industry is going through one of its stickiest patches since the second world war as it wrestles with the hydra of recession, over-capacity and ever-rising environmental costs. The European Chemical Industry Federation (Cefic) regards the recession, with its implications for excess capacity, as the most serious challenge facing the industry.

"We are, however, at the healing phase of the cycle," Jean-Marie Devos, Cefic's general secretary, says. The federation is forecasting growth of 1.8 per cent for the European chemical industry this year, almost double last year's figure. However, this mild overall recovery conceals wide variations in the fortunes of different sectors of the industry. Bulk, or commodity, chemicals, plastics and petrochemicals are among the laggards. Consumer chemicals, above all pharmaceuticals, are in much better shape.

Europe's biggest chemical company, Hoechst, is one of many pursuing a rationalisation programme, particularly in Germany: jobs are being phased out and plants closed. Production of phosphorus and detergent phosphates is to cease. The second largest company, BASF, is cutting 9,500 jobs—more than 7 per cent of the workforce—this year through attrition and early retirement.

BASF's profits in the first quarter of this year plummeted by as much as 40 per cent. Jürgen Strube, the board chairman, foresees no quick revival around the corner. Nor do most chemical manufacturers, given the continuing slowdown and depression in key markets like Germany and the United States.

Bayer, third of the big three, is also cutting costs and manpower, but its greater exposure to health care, pharmaceuticals and other speciality chemicals is protecting it from the worst effects of the industry's notoriously erratic busi-

ness cycle. ICI also sees more hope in consumer-related products. Sir Denys Henderson, the chairman, says: "The recession is still with us to a considerable extent, but a number of our businesses, particularly serving the housing, consumer goods and textile markets in the United States, the United Kingdom and parts of continental Europe, are detecting faint signs of recovery."

Ciba-Geigy historically has a strong speciality, consumer-product bias. It says agro-chemicals and bio-related parts of the business have stood it in good stead in weathering the recessionary storm, though it is still looking critically at its product portfolio to make it "leaner and meaner".

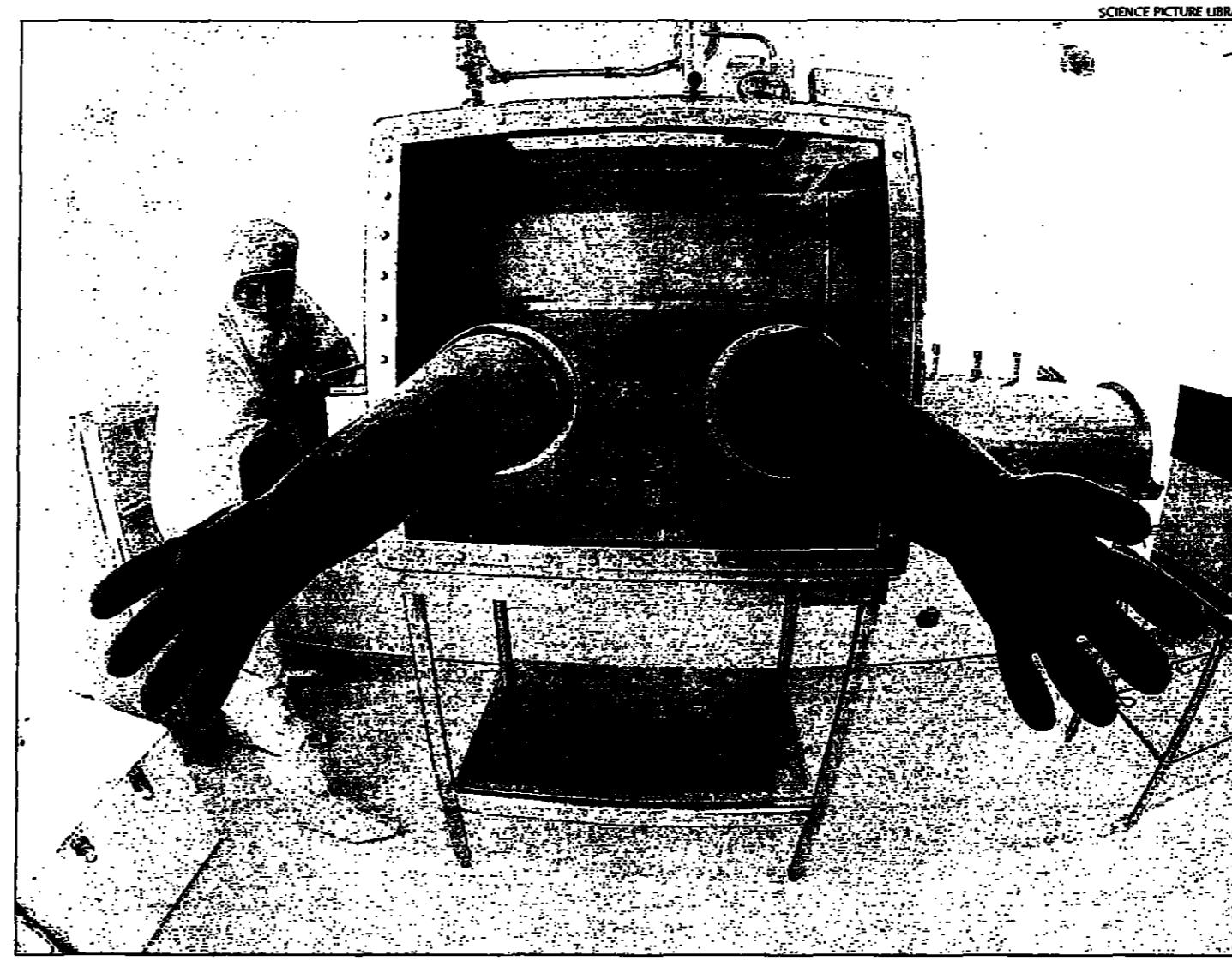
Cefic emphasises that technological progress, as well as the recession, is contributing to cost-cutting and productivity gains. These are essential in any case if the industry is to adapt to the competitive pressures likely in the single European market next year.

The move to a single currency, in particular, will bring added emphasis to cost competitiveness.

Structural changes are likely to take place over the next few years, with the bigger players concentrating on their core strengths. Mergers and acquisitions may have to wait until more expansive times.

One of the dampeners to company mergers and takeovers is the growing uncertainty about many companies' environmental credentials. Substantial hidden costs may be incurred if products or processes are affected by environmental legislation in the pipeline. One often-expressed concern is that the European industry should not be disadvantaged by costly environmental regulations that do not bear equally on its competitors overseas.

One danger that Mr Devos sees in the single market is "adopting texts that allow too much flexibility, and are therefore open to abuse by interest groups like environmental



Welcome to the laboratory: a positive-pressure, nitrogen-filled glovebox is used to avoid contamination from the surrounding air

lobbies". He is suspicious of subsidiarity, and doubts the wisdom of leaving EC member states and, worse, regions free to adopt their own environmental measures.

The environmental difficulties of the former communist countries of eastern and central Europe are rapidly coming to the fore. Cefic has initiated the Environment Advisory Service for Technical Transfer (EASTT), a project which enables member companies to provide voluntary assistance to their east European counterparts on how to clean up their act.

Cefic would like EC financial support for these initiatives, which

are seen as a more positive way of serving the environment than the hated carbon-energy tax.

As part of its self-regulatory approach to environmental planning, Cefic has adopted yet another acronym: Veep, the Voluntary Energy Efficiency Programme. Energy costs have been halved already over the past 20 years, it is claimed. Now the aim is to reduce them through Veep by a further 15 per cent by 2000.

Chemicals are very much a global business. Free access to export markets worldwide must therefore be a cardinal principle of the industry's trade policy. Lack of

progress in the Uruguay round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) is focusing attention on the dangers of protectionism and the threat that exclusive trading blocks can pose to the system of multilateral trade.

Trade in intellectual property rights is also a serious concern. Extending GATT rules to cover items like trademarks, patents and copyright is a priority in the chemical industry.

Mr Devos says: "We have established a common position on these issues with our American and Japanese colleagues in the International Council of Chemical Associations. We all want GATT to set equal standards of protection for intellectual property worldwide. You still can't get chemicals and pharmaceuticals patented in many parts of the world because of inadequate legal protection. Chemical processes may be protected, but not products."

Looming on the horizon are new competitors, such as South Korea in petrochemicals, and behind it Taiwan and the other countries in the Far East. nearer home, some believe that the expansion of Europe's state-owned oil companies into chemicals is contributing to over-capacity.

## Medicines alleviate profit ills

In most of Europe's chemical industry, pharmaceuticals are an oasis of profitability in an otherwise desolate landscape. This is because demand for drugs and medicines is largely recession-proof. David Rudnick writes. People will always be ill, as a spokesman for the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry (ABPI) wryly observed.

Thus Bayer, one of the big three German chemical groups, registered profits last year higher than Hoechst and BASF, its two rivals, because of its greater exposure to the pharmaceutical market. While Bayer's overall pre-tax profits dropped by 5 per cent, its pharmaceutical sector delivered profits 11 per cent up on the previous year.

Other companies, like ICI and Rhône-Poulenc, are also finding health products a tonic to their balance sheet.

The move towards a single European market is rapidly harmonising trading conditions in pharmaceuticals. By January 1, 1993, advertising standards will be set consistently across the European Community. By 1994 an EC directive will ensure that patients buying medicines, whether on prescription or over the counter, receive an information leaflet clearly stating the product's manufacturer and its ingredients, and warning of any possible side-effects.

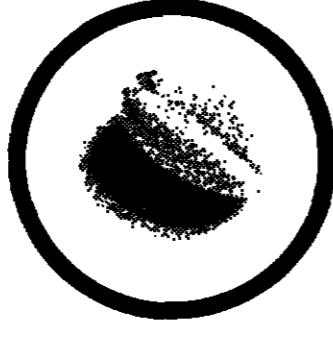
The continuing existence of several national regulators setting different standards for drug safety adds significantly to marketing costs. So meetings have been held in Brussels, on the initiative of the International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers, to get the regulatory authorities of the EC, Japan and the United States to adopt consistent requirements.

The industry has longer-term worries, however. One arises from the governments' pressure on general practitioners to cut back drug prescriptions in the interests of public economy. According to the ABPI, this has reduced the uptake of new medicines in recent years, depriving companies of funds to finance research and development.

As Europe's population steadily ages, however, expenditure on health care may be expected to climb, providing the industry with a favourable backdrop for some time to come.



World Problems

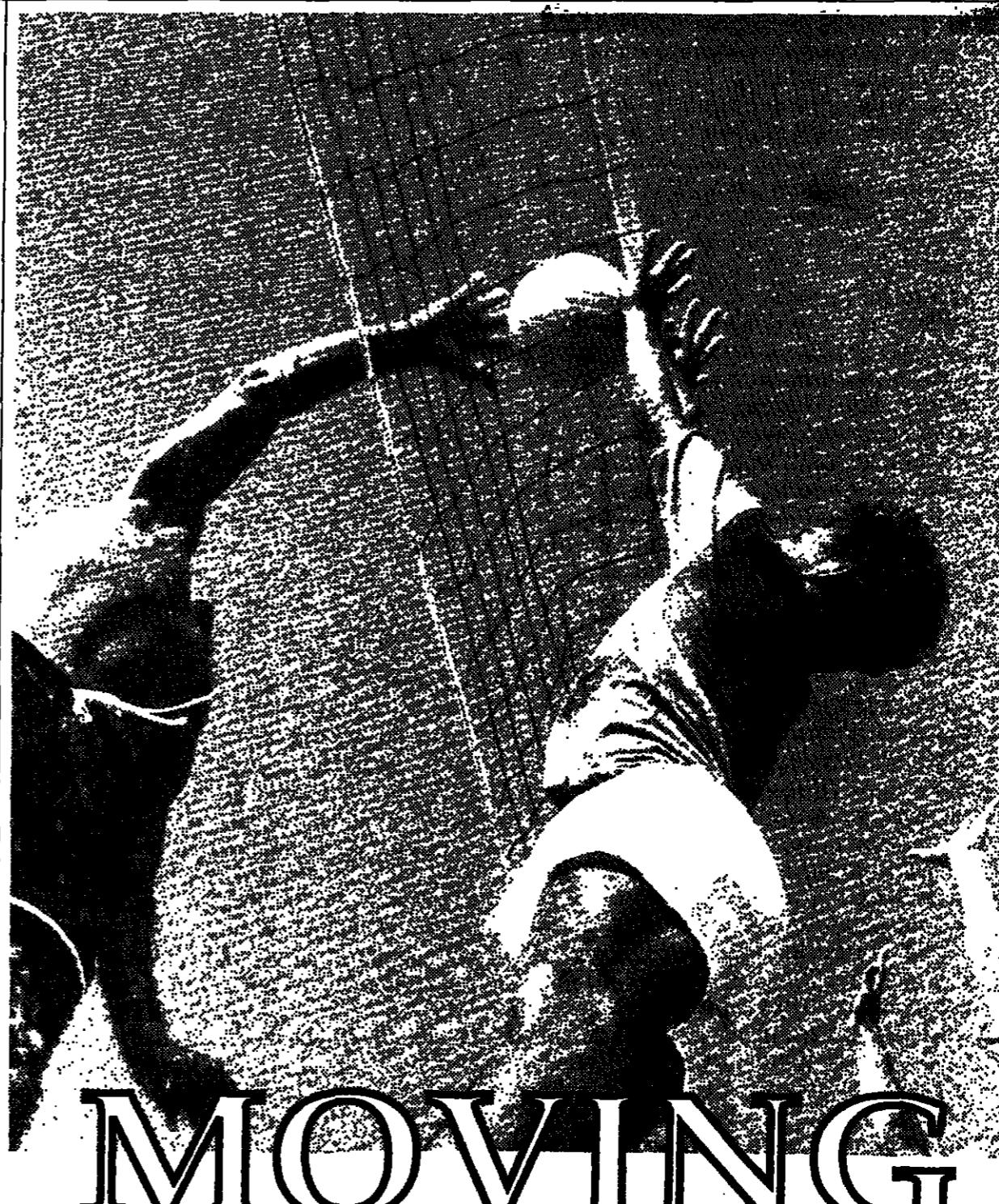


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## Taken to the cleaners

The chemical industry is still cast in the role of environmental villain. Continuing evidence of urban and industrial blight, the hole in the ozone layer and disasters like those at Seveso and Bhopal have badly tarnished its image for some time to come. And by keeping environmental issues at the top of the political agenda, the Earth Summit at Rio has once again put the chemical industry in the dock.

Stringent environmental legislation in Germany was instrumental earlier this month in bringing directors of Desowag, a Düsseldorf subsidiary of Bayer, literally into the dock charged with poisoning thousands of DIY enthusiasts with a wood preservative. It is Germany's biggest environmental pollution trial ever and symbolises the exceptional strength of environmentalism in Europe's biggest chemical-manufacturing country.

Industry leaders there are angry at what they see as unreasonably strict environmental controls which, they say, are undermining their international competitiveness. Wolfgang Hilger, chairman of Hoechst, was bitterly critical of Germany's tough legislation a few months ago as he announced falling profits. He said it disadvantaged German-based companies without producing any discernible environmental benefit. Like many of his competitors, Herr Hilger complains that the cost of further

improvements is far too high, and could end up virtually driving the chemical industry out of Germany altogether.

Environmental standards are being tightened up in Britain. A system of integrated pollution control (IPC) is being adopted which seeks the most practical way of protecting all aspects of the environment, using the best available technology to reduce waste generation and control the effects of emissions.

According to Chris Hampson, a director of ICI, who serves on the European Chemical Industry Federation's environmental committee, IPC is a sophisticated approach which aims to avoid protecting one part of the environment, like water, at the expense of another, like air. Solutions being sought are those which protect the environment as a whole. Mr Hampson predicts that when IPC is completely phased in by 1994, Britain will have one of the strictest environmental control systems in Europe.

British industry feels, though,

that it is being taken to the cleaners in more senses than one. Its Chemical Industries Association estimates that, despite the recession, spending on environmental-related capital projects will have more than doubled between 1991 and 1994, bringing into ordinary capital expenditure. ICI reports that the proportion of its capital

spending swallowed by environmental costs has risen from 10 to 15 per cent over the past few years, and that it will rise to nearer 20 per cent by 2000.

"The public is paying for this as polluters pass on the cost in higher prices"

generally pass on the cost in higher prices. Costs have to be reflected somewhere. Companies that can find the most cost-effective way of reducing the pollution they produce, he concludes, will gain a distinct competitive advantage.

Both the British and the Germans are worried that measures to protect the physical environment could irretrievably pollute the business environment if excessive costs drive away investment and place



Something in the air: an environmental chemist conducts analyses of atmospheric pollution

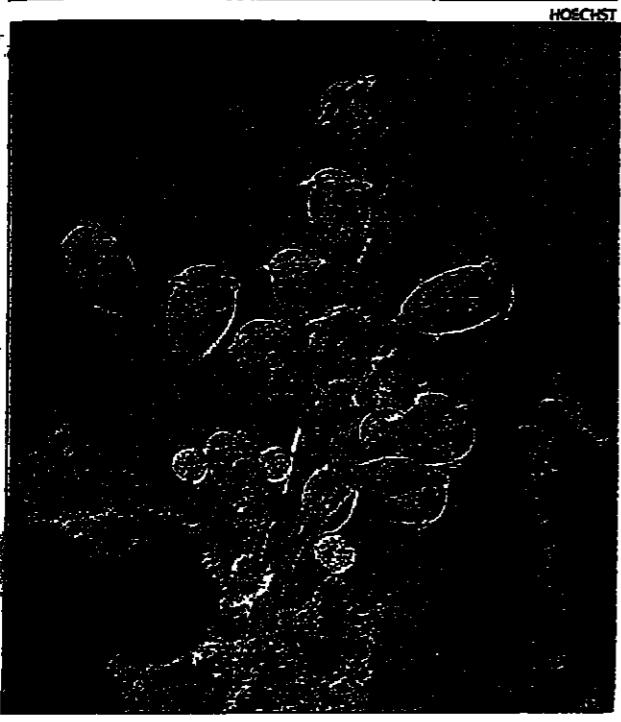
Europe accounts for only 13 per cent of the world's carbon dioxide emissions, so the tax would not contribute greatly to solving the world's climatic difficulties.

Cleaning up effluents and emissions from old plants not designed with pollution controls in mind and

designing new, environmentally-benign plants and processes is a heavy burden on companies' research and development budget, but it will not last forever, Mr Hampson believes. "Now that we know what standards are expected of us, we are converting, catching

up and becoming more pollution-free. So in the longer term, as pollution abates so too will our capital expenditure on the environment."

DAVID RUDNICK



Tiny helpers: bacteria are used to purify waste water

## A dip in the gene pool

Biotechnology is one of the fastest growing areas in the chemical-pharmaceutical industry. Companies are racing to be the first to win part of the food market with genetically engineered plants and crops. David Rudnick writes.

Scientists are also inserting human genes into plants, turning them into miniature factories capable of producing useful human proteins. They have grown tobacco plants that produce antibodies; ones that make a human blood protein used in surgery, and maize plants that make a protein normally produced in the brain.

The nearest commercial application, however, is genetic engineering in plant biology, where genes are transferred between different species to improve crop yields. The thrust for the research comes from a desire to produce plants more resistant to insect pests, fungi and herbicides.

Pesticides are not only a financial drain but also an environmental hazard. Their use can be avoided, however, if plants can be armed with their own biological defences by implanting foreign genes that produce proteins toxic to insect larvae.

The potential gains are enormous, though much of the research is necessarily long-term. But companies such as Monsanto in America, and Plant Genetic Systems in Belgium, are adapting the methods of a little natural genetic engineer called *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* to all insect larvae that prey on crops, using tobacco and tomatoes as models.

ICI's seeds division, in partnership with researchers at Nottingham University, has altered the tomato's genetic structure to develop tomatoes that ripen without going soft and pulpy, by suppressing the enzyme that induces softening during the ripening process.

Even more extravagant juggling with nature is being done in Scotland, where a genetically engineered sheep called Tracy is busy producing a human protein, alpha-1-antitrypsin, or AAT, in milk. Most people produce their own AAT, but about one in 2,000 is deficient, and in some cases this can cause liver failure, cystic fibrosis or the lung disease, emphysema. Sufferers can be injected

with AAT, but its extreme scarcity makes this enormously expensive. It is hoped that Tracy and her descendants will ease the shortage by increasing, and maybe even replacing, the present limited supply of AAT, which up to now has been produced by a laborious process of extraction from human blood.

Baye paid around £10 million for exclusive rights to Tracy's lucrative, AAT-rich milk. It is conducting lengthy clinical trials and has submitted her AAT for approval by the health authorities.

But however careful the biotechnicians are, doubts remain about the ethics of genetic engineering. Tracy was programmed to produce AAT by the injection of human genetic material into a fertilised sheep ovum.

Dr Peter Doyle, who chairs the European Chemical Industry Federation's special advisory group on biotechnology (SEGB), understands the unease evoked by genetic manipulation, but he answers it positively. "Nature has been very generous in providing us with the genetic material, but it isn't always in the place we want it. Biotechnology has given us the opportunity to move genetic material where we most need it."

Dr Doyle, who directs research at ICI, is pleased that the European Community, while recognising biotechnology as a key area for economic development, especially in food and health care, has also set up an ethics committee to examine areas of public concern. Like many others in the industry, however, he is concerned that the European Commission's regulatory regime is failing to encourage investment in biotechnology.

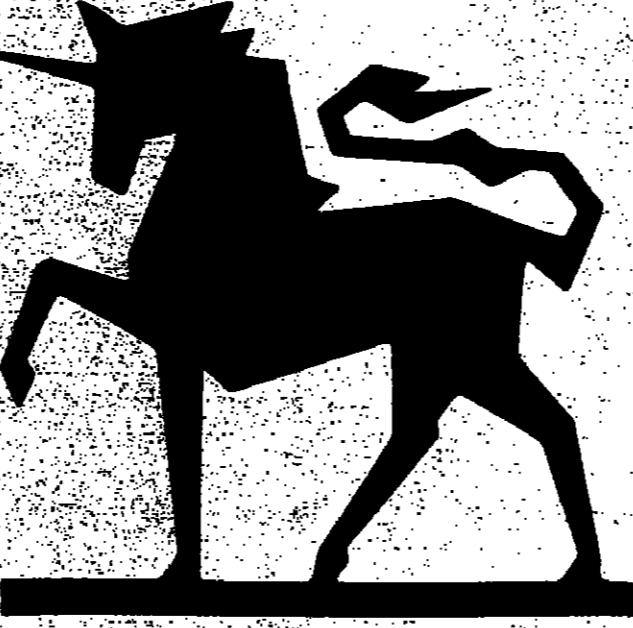
EC policy may be moving towards more balance in satisfying the needs of the industry as well as public concern, but Dr Doyle strongly believes more progress is needed if Europe is to remain internationally competitive.

He believes that the United States has the balance right, and that is why BASF has set up a biotechnology research facility there rather than in Europe to avoid the obstacles caused by delay and uncertainty. For similar reasons, Hoechst has decided to transfer a manufacturing plant for Factor 13, vital for haemophiliacs, to Japan.

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Chemical companies are some of the largest in Europe, but the pattern of success and failure varies from nation to nation and sector by sector

# Continental divide

## UNITED KINGDOM

### Wobbling cycle

The chemical industry in Britain is the third largest in Europe in terms of sales, coming after Germany and France, *David Rudnick* writes. It is also the third largest manufacturing industry within the country, accounting for 11 per cent of total output and 6 per cent of employment. As a manufacturing export earner it is unrivalled, with a visible trade surplus of about £2 billion a year. Roughly 50 per cent of British chemical sales are exported, half within the European Community.

The widespread use of chemicals makes the industry particularly susceptible to cyclical ups and downs. Its outlets are legion: agriculture, food manufacturing and processing, textiles, paper and printing, plastics, cars, rubber. Throughout the 1980s output of chemicals grew by 2.5 per cent a year, while gross domestic product rose by only 2.2 per cent and manufacturing by 1.2 per cent.

Between 1985 and 1990 chemicals accounted for 15 per cent of new investment spending in manufacturing. But that robust performance has predictably wailed under the impact of the recession. Its present three-year investment programme, covering 1992-94, is the lowest since 1984-86, and the association sees no significant upturn before next year.

Sir Denys Henderson, chairman of ICI, says: "1992 so far shows little sign of improvement, and indeed, the commodity cycle may not begin to recover until 1993."

ICI's share of the United Kingdom market has fallen to 10 per cent in recent years as it has concentrated its sales effort abroad and reduced its exposure to the more cyclical commodity sector, which has traditionally formed a large part of its UK business.

ICI is concentrating on building up its presence in the overseas markets where its sales penetration is most marked. Its strategy is to have a permanent seat at the top table in the three major markets: Europe, North America, and the Asia-Pacific region.

With that in mind, it intends to sell its fibres business to Dupont of the United States, and buy Dupont's acrylics business in exchange. The deal offers synergy to both companies in optimising their respective strengths, but because of its size and complexity, it is under review by

the European Commission. Rising costs are a headache for the whole industry. Chemicals are energy-intensive, the largest industrial consumer of natural gas, petroleum products and electricity, the price of which has rocketed recently. "We're all in favour of the marketplace and privatisation," says John Cox, the industry association's director, "but this year tariffs have risen by as much as 30 per cent."

"This is a constant worry, since the industry is still in the process of generating its own energy, and the investment needed to achieve that will take two or three years."

To trim costs, the industry is shedding manpower at 3 per cent a year. The association estimates that employment has fallen by 20,000 to 310,000 since 1989, and that wage settlements are at, or



Tariff worries: John Cox

even below, the inflation level.

The industry is understandably worried about its adverse environmental image. The association accepts that "the reputation of the chemical industry is not good. We must win back respect ... The public needs to know that all reasonable steps are being taken to reduce risks in health and safety."

## GERMANY

### Sisterly concern

Germany's three giant chemical concerns, Hoechst, BASF and Bayer, already struggling to compete with new worldwide competition, have been anxiously monitoring the world environment conference in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. They are waiting to see if new restrictions will emerge that will limit their hopes of a quick recovery from a recent series of bad results.

Not all that long ago the "three sisters" confidently dominated world markets, provided secure employment and guaranteed good dividends. However, the good times ended in 1989. Since then there has been a down-

turn which has been costly in both jobs and dividends. Last year, Bayer's profits were down 22 per cent on 1989, Hoechst's 38 per cent and BASF's 52 per cent. All three are now busy cutting costs and staff.

Bayer managed to hold last year's dividends at 1990 levels, but the other two cut them by 20 per cent. This year is looking as gloomy as the last. The rising price of raw materials, weak demand and price competition from the developing world have all sapped the strength of the German industry. These factors have emerged just when there is an urgent need for investment to maintain the companies' position in world markets.

The cost of environmental protection is crucial. Between them, the three companies have to pay around DM300 million (£103.4 million) this year in sewage, emissions and disposal taxes. Hoechst estimates that environmental protection is responsible for one fifth of its production costs. Last year the company spent DM2.12 billion (£731 million) and Sandoz's rose by 15 per cent on it, and it expects the figure to grow by another DM1.5 billion (£517 million) by 1996.

In the longer term, Hoechst believes that environmentally friendly production will increasingly be a good sales point against goods turned out cheaply in developing countries. Becoming environmentally friendly is a slow and expensive process, however. Development of new sites in western Germany is subject to constant delay from planning procedures. The need to clean up the heavily polluted environment in eastern Germany means that investment there is even more expensive and can be risky.

Trehand, the government agency privatising the old communist combines, is having only limited success in the chemical sector, and only about 100,000 of the 330,000 employed in the industry in the east before unification are likely to keep their jobs.

Bayer is spending DM500 million (£172 million) in cleaning up part of the Bitterfeld region, which had the unenviable reputation of being the most polluted area in the former East Germany. The company hopes to sell polymers, industrial chemicals and consumer products in east European markets.

On the other hand, BASF burns its fingers when it spent DM500 million (£172 million) on cleaning up a synthetics plant in Brandenburg only to find that Soviet and east European demand had dried up.

Overall BASF has suffered most from cheap competition. The company lost DM345 million (£119 million) last year

on cassette-tape sales because of cheap imitations.

Bayer has been the most successful, thanks largely to its pharmaceutical sector. Four products are responsible for most of the profits: Cipro antibiotics, Adalat pills for hypertension, Alka-Seltzer and aspirin. Executives in their own industry could be among their best customers.

## SWITZERLAND

### Export success

Switzerland's big three chemical companies, all based in Basle, have little to complain about. *Alan McGregor* writes. Despite the depressed world economy, their earnings were well up for 1991: Roche's earnings rose 56 per cent to SFr1.5 billion (£556 million), Ciba-Geigy's were up by 24 per cent to SFr1.28 billion (£470 million) and Sandoz's rose by 15 per cent to SFr1 billion (£372 million).

The biggest increases in exports were to the United States, South America and Africa. Pharmaceuticals made up 45 per cent, with a growth rate about three times that of other sectors. Agro-chemicals also performed well.

Swiss chemical companies already have a strong presence in key European Community markets, and they have been vocal supporters of Switzerland's becoming a full member of the EC.

Analysts attribute the satisfactory overall picture largely to the restructuring of the past three years and the decision to make heavy investments in biotechnology. For this, however, all the big three appear to prefer research facilities outside Switzerland.

Ciba-Geigy has opted for a site at Huningue, across the frontier in Alsace. It plans to build a genetic engineering research facility there at a cost of SFr120 million (£41 million). The decision was motivated by environmentalist



Heart of the matter: an analyst examines new cardiovascular drugs in isolated cardiac muscle fibres

## FRANCE

### Panel beater

Rhône-Poulenc, France's state-controlled chemicals giant, is surviving the slump better than most. *Barbara Casassus* writes. Revenues and profits are up, debt is down, and the company is pointing in the direction that Jean-René Fourtou, its chairman, was seeking when he embarked on a drive for acquisitions in the 1980s.

This week M Fourtou comes to the end of his present three-year term, his second, together with his colleagues in other state-owned enterprises, and the business community is holding its breath to see which of them will be reappointed.

M Fourtou should stand a strong chance of receiving a third term, if *L'Expansion*, the economic magazine, is any guide. In April a panel of independent experts, com-

sioned by the magazine, gave Rhône-Poulenc top marks among 14 nationalised companies for profitability, productivity, investment and level of debt. The panel applauded the company for comparing well with its American and German competitors, and for being "one of the best examples of intelligent behaviour by the state-shareholder".

The sceptics have been confounded. Group net profit rose by 3.2 per cent in 1991, and by 78.4 per cent in the first quarter of this year. The American operation is paying its way, and Rhône-Poulenc Rorer, the subsidiary into which all the company's pharmaceuticals interests have been merged, is expected to increase its net profit by 30 per cent this year.

## ITALY

### Family affair

The Italian chemical industry is split between the public and private sectors, and has been the field for running battles between the two, *John Earle* writes.

The latest upset is in the state sector over an ethylene pipeline built for Enichem Anic, part of the ENI group, between Ravenna and Ferrara. It cost twice as much as was authorised, with the result that the Anic chairman has lost his job and the case is being investigated by the public prosecutor.

Enichem was until recently called Enirnione, and was an equal partnership between the public sector (ENI) and the private (Montedison), designed to provide a powerful force on home and foreign markets. The partnership proved unworkable, however, as Raul Gardini of Montedison strove for control. In November 1990 ENI used government money to buy out Montedison's share.

This was followed in June last year by another split, when Signor Gardini was ejected by the Ferruzzi family from the family-controlled Ferruzzi-Montedison chemical and food group.

Montedison has put its chemical operations into a sub-holding company, Montecatini. The name revives memories of the 1960s, when Edison, an electrical utility, took over Montecatini, a big chemical company. The resultant Montedison proved a giant of clay, and for years was the object of often bitter contention between leaders of private and state industry.

Today both Enichem and Montedison-Montecatini are still feeling the international recession, particularly Enichem with its heavier productive activities. The third important name in the industry is Sna-BPD, part of the Fiat group, which is important in chemical fibres as well as defence and space, and is diversifying more into sectors such as bio-engineering and health equipment.

Most multinationals, including ICI and Giese of Britain, have manufacturing operations in Italy, particularly in fine chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

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## LAW TIMES

● SIR GORDON RETURNS TO LAW p31  
● LAW REPORT p33



Bank drama: worried BCCI staff with Keith Vaz, the MP who is helping employees and creditors. The crash, however, has meant lucrative work for lawyers

## Big challenges, big fees

Edward Fennell looks at the role of the corporate lawyers in the Maxwell and BCCI disputes

**T**he sight of lawyers taking fat fees from financial disasters such as the fall of Olympia & York, the Maxwell empire and BCCI does little to win popularity for the legal profession. In those cases where fraud has been committed there is a strong feeling that the profession has stood by only to be richly rewarded for clearing up the mess.

Corporate lawyers are predictably sensitive to accusations of being negligent, let alone complicit, if abuses have taken place. In response they argue that without their efforts and skills the public as well as the business community would be far worse off.

Moreover, the risks are considerable. To come out of such a case badly could ruin a reputation for a generation.

Gordon Stewart, the insolvent partner at Allen & Overy involved with the Maxwell administration, said: "A case like this is like walking a tightrope — it is OK so long as you do not look down. Only a few firms have the resources and confidence to succeed."

How successful any of the firms involved will be remains to be seen. There was disappointment last week at Simmons & Simmons, for example. BCCI creditors had rejected the proposed £1.7 billion compensation deal that the firm had helped to negotiate worldwide.

Coordinating the responses from lawyers operating across a variety of jurisdictions had tested key partners' legal and organisational capabilities. Reputations can be made and broken on these cases and winning such work gives lawyers the chance to prove their mettle at the highest level.

Typically, such dramas erupt out of the blue. BCCI descended on Simmons &

**'I previously had no idea how serious matters were in the Maxwell case'**

in the middle of the holiday period last year. Many partners were away, or about to depart. For years the firm had acted for the private office of the ruler of Abu Dhabi and one of its key partners responsible for links with the country was en route to the Middle East when the scandal broke. After a day of crowded, anxious meetings he flew direct back to London to plunge into action on his client's behalf.

For Mr Stewart, the Maxwell case was unexpected. His first warning of what might be coming was a late-night telephone call in December from an Arthur Andersen partner, John Talbot.

Mr Stewart recalls: "I was at home when John Talbot telephoned me. I had known John for some time but it came as a complete surprise to be invited to get involved in the Maxwell case. Like everybody else I had no idea just how serious matters were."

Previous co-operation with Mr Talbot on important insolvency cases had provided a solid base for the selection of Mr Stewart to take on the work. In these large administration cases lawyers and accountants must work hand in hand. They need good personal and professional relationships with trust on both sides. In many cases decisions have

to be taken at short notice.

There is no room for the accountants to have doubts about their legal advisers' capabilities.

The main stumbling block at the start is the danger of the law firm being "conflicted out", or made ineligible because of conflicts of interest.

The substance of Mr Talbot's call to Mr Stewart was: "If Maxwell goes can you take it on? Are you free to act?"

Unhesitatingly, Mr Stewart

said he wanted to do it. The

issue of conflicts, however,

took longer to settle. The wide-

ranging activities of a firm

such as Allen & Overy could

easily have meant that it

was excluded from the case.

For the same reason, Simons & Simmons was careful not to rule itself out by taking on

work from other clients

in the early days of the affair.

Strict internal disciplines were

imposed by Jerry Walters, one

of the partners, to ensure that

that did not happen.

Once the work was started,

resources had to be marshalled and the people secured.

About 60 lawyers have been

involved in both the BCCI and the Maxwell cases.

Other facilities and adminis-

trative systems had to be put in

place, security systems in-

stalled, special offices allo-

cated, and rigorous checks made

on confidentiality.

In the BCCI case Simons & Simmons has, in effect, es-

tablished an office in Abu

solicitors were poor communica-

tions about the progress of a

case, or the availability of

legal aid; delays; lack of in-

formation on likely costs; fail-

ure to reply to letters and

calls; and disregarding in-

structions. Mr Barnes re-

ceived 1,248 new cases to ex-

amine and upheld the com-

plaint in one in three.

**No injury**

THE fight of beneficiaries

who are not executors was

highlighted in the report of

Michael Barnes, the Legal

Services Ombudsman, last

week. Mr Barnes has had

complaints from beneficiaries

where the administration of

the estate has dragged on for

several years and the bene-

ficiaries become concerned

about solicitors' mounting

costs. If they are not execu-

tors, they cannot require soli-

citors to apply for a remuner-

ation certificate, as a way of

testing whether the bill is fair.

The reason is that they are not

regarded as clients. Mr Barnes has asked the Law

Society to extend the chal-

lenge procedure.

As for the Bar, he urges a

move towards a system that is

more concerned with com-

plaints handling and not just a

disciplinary system. At

present, complainants have

no possibility of compensation

and little redress. "They

have the feeling they are

minor players in the profes-

sion's internal disciplinary

procedures." The Bar, he says,

should consider compensation

awards.

His report after a year in

office found the commonest

causes of complaints against

**Live for ever**

MY THANKS to the magazine of the Institute of Legal Executives for the following extracts from letters to the pensions office:

"I am forwarding my mar-

riage certificate and two

children, one of which is a

mistake as you see."

"Sir, I am glad to say that

my husband, reported miss-

ing, is now dead."

"Unless I get my husband's

money I shall be forced to live

an immortal life."

**Forced to live an**

**immortal life**

*ETJ*

GED

### The £3.5m enquiry

**RUMBLINGS** about late payments and over-billing have erupted in disaster for a Sussex law firm. Durnford Ford is being investigated by the Law Society over allegations that £3.5 million cannot be accounted for. Martin Allen, of Brighton solicitors Donne Milham & Haddock, has been brought in by the Solicitors' Indemnity Fund to conduct the investigation after more than 50 complaints to the society.

Graham Ford, Durnford Ford's administrative partner, resigned two days before the investigation began. He told the local paper: "I resigned because of a difficulty which arose in one of our systems operated by my department."

Mr Allen says that possibly up to £3.5 million has been withdrawn from estates and client accounts without authorisation. The allegations will fuel the debate opened by the society as it tries to find a way to curb mounting losses in the profession.

Perhaps tightening the rules on solicitors' ability to hold clients' money should top the agenda.

### Thinner Chance

CLIFFORD CHANCE has made eight solicitors from its property department redundant along with 20 administrative staff. The City firm says that although certain

complaints have been made

against the firm, the

redundancies are not

connected with the

redundancies in the

property department.

Mr Allen says that

the redundancies are

not connected with the

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# A late return to the Bar

The Office of Fair Trading's director general is reviving a law career — after 36 years. He briefs Hugh Dehn

**S**ir Gordon Bonn, the outgoing Director General of Fair Trading, is to return to the Bar as a barrister after a 36-year break. Aged 61, the scourge of unscrupulous car dealers, estate agents and timeshare operators now wants to flex his muscles before the bench.

Sir Gordon readily admits that he is taking a risk. He left the profession in 1957 to pursue an academic career and ended up as professor of law at Birmingham University before becoming head of the Office of Fair Trading a post he held for almost 17 years.

"I was not a successful barrister," he recalls. "There was not any work. Robin Day, for example, left the Bar in the 1950s because there was so little work. I suppose if I had the patience, which I have not, I could have stayed on and got work. But I just hated going in every day and twiddling my thumbs. I thought, 'I cannot go on doing this.'

He left the OFT last Friday and starts work at 4-5 Gray's Inn Square, a highly respected commercial chambers in The Temple, on July 1. Why is he going back? "I want to build on the experience I have both as an academic and as Director of Fair Trading," he says. "I do not want to be too set in my ways." It seems inconceivable, though, that Sir Gordon will come a cropper. Although he insists he is "not a rich man", his salary at the OFT was £84,250 a year and he leaves with a pension.

He was appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1986 but describes it as being made an "artificial rather than a real silk". He adds: "It was not for being in practice and getting the right number of signatures from judges saying 'He has been good in court' but

**'It would not do to take a case where people could say I have inside knowledge'**

His successor, Sir Bryan Carsberg, who headed Ofcom, the body that watches the telecommunications industry on behalf of consumers, took over at the OFT yesterday. But it was Sir Gordon's decision to move on — he is the only key public office holder to have been in place before and after Mrs Thatcher's premiership.

At the OFT, the media branded him a trouble-maker, but he prefers to describe the duties of the post as "to be a sceptic and to be suspicious. Nobody suggested to me that sending the car industry, or the credit card industry or the beer industry to the Monopolies Commission was troublesome. We send them only if there is a very good case".

Sir Gordon, who stood twice as an unsuccessful parliamentary candidate for Labour in the 1950s and now says he is



Sir Gordon: "I was not a successful barrister — there was no work at the time"

apolitical, considers his battle against the City in the mid-1980s to have been his biggest victory at the OFT.

"Without us, there would not have been Big Bang," he says. "We started the whole thing by litigation; our reasons were that the City was anti-competitive and inefficient. If

it had not happened, the London Stock Exchange would be a dinosaur unable to compete with New York and Tokyo."

His biggest failure, he concedes, is not to have got the law tightened on price-fixing cartels. The government introduced a white paper in 1989,

but it was dropped through lack of parliamentary time.

Sir Gordon has been married to Dorene, a Canadian, for 32 years, and has no children. He will continue to commute between his two homes, one in Worcestershire and the other conveniently in the Temple.

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## Saving the royal bacon when beans are spilt

Should more  
remedies be  
devised to protect  
the privacy  
of marriage?

such as Argyll, and trade secrets cases, rejected the argument that personal confidences were protected only if communicated within a special relationship, such as marriage.

This remarkable development opened up the possibility of a fully fledged judge-made right to privacy at some future date, one which a benign interpretation of the authorities might entitle even the Prince to exploit.

A few months later, in the *Spycatcher* case, this viewpoint was confirmed by the House of Lords. Lord Goff asserted uncompromisingly that "a duty of confidence arises when confidential information comes to the knowledge of (the confidant) in circumstances where he has notice, or is held to have agreed, that the information is confidential".

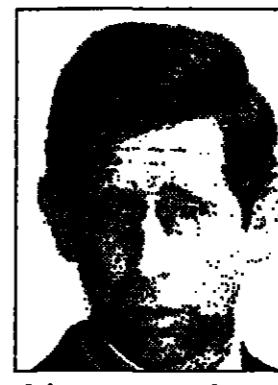
Lord Keith went further: "The right to personal privacy is clearly one which the law should in this field seek to protect. If a profit has been made through the revelation in breach of confidence of details of a person's private life it is appropriate that the profit should be accounted for to that person."

There is nothing here to limit the obligation to cases where the confidant stood in a position of special trust to the confidant. The basis for the court's intervention is simply to prevent the injustice of a person who has received information in confidence from "spilling the beans".

It seems clear therefore, that a good deal of heavyweight judicial opinion is in favour of a development that will protect those whose private lives are most liable to suffer scrutiny by the gossip hunters and paparazzi.

If the development is sustained, how the judges could distinguish between those everyday breaches of confidence which we all, in our private schools for scandal, are wont to commit and those which so enrage our emotions, as in this latest example of baiting the royals, is anyone's guess.

**WILLIAM WILSON**  
The author is a lecturer in law at Brunel University



Prince: no power in case?



Princess: could take action

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الحقوق المدنية والتجارية

## No right of silence after charge in Serious Fraud Office inquiries

Regina v Director of the Serious Fraud Office, Ex parte Smith

compendiously, albeit inaccurately, called "the right of silence".

Mr Smith was the chairman and managing director of Wallace Smith Trust Co Ltd. On April 27, 1991, he had informed the Bank of England that the company was in financial difficulty. Events had moved quickly. The police had been called and on the following day they had arrested Mr Smith.

On April 30, after a number of interviews, at the outset of which he had no doubt been cautioned, he had been charged that between January 1, 1985 and April 29, 1991, he had been knowingly to the carrying on of the company's business with intent to defraud its creditors, contrary to section 458 of the Companies Act 1985.

The police officers had then cautioned Mr Smith again, as had been his duty under paragraph 16.3 of Code C of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (s.66, Code of Practice (second edition) (1991)).

It might be assumed that the caution had been given in the terms "You do not have to say anything unless you wish to do so, but what you say may be given in evidence".

It might also be assumed that thereafter the police officers had abstained, as was their duty under Code C, from conducting any further interviews with Mr Smith in relation to the offence with which he had been charged, save perhaps in the limited respects permitted by the code.

On May 7 Mr Smith had been admitted to bail.

Meanwhile, the director had become aware of suspicion attach-

ing to the affairs of the company and at an early stage had formed the opinion that the matter was appropriate for investigation by procedures created by the 1987 Act.

Section 1 of that Act provided, *inter alia*: "(3) The director may investigate any suspected offence which appears to him... to involve serious or complex fraud..."

Section 2 provides: "(2) The director may by notice in writing require the person whose affairs are to be investigated... to answer questions or otherwise furnish information with respect to any matter relevant to the investigation at a specified place..."

"(3) A statement by a person in response to a requirement imposed by virtue of this section may only be used in evidence against him — (a) in a prosecution for an offence under subsection (1) below; or (b) in a prosecution for some other offence where, in giving evidence he makes a statement inconsistent with..."

"(13) Any person who without reasonable excuse fails to comply with a requirement imposed on him under this section shall be guilty of an offence."

"(14) A person who, in purported compliance with a requirement under this section — (a) makes a statement which he knows to be false or misleading... shall be guilty of an offence."

A formal notice under section 2 requiring Mr Smith's attendance at the director's offices to answer questions and furnish information had been served on him on June 6, 1991 and, after postponement of the interview to allow him a

change of legal representation, a further notice had been served on him on June 24.

In a letter to Mr Smith on June 5, an assistant director of the SFO had said, *inter alia*:

"(2) Unlike a police interview you will not be given what is called a caution. Under the [1987 Act] you are obliged to answer truthfully questions put to you..."

"(4) You can be prosecuted if you dishonestly answer, or, without reasonable excuse, fail to answer questions put to you..."

Mr Smith sought to uphold the Divisional Court judgment on two grounds, first, that reading the words of the 1987 Act in their natural sense the director's power to require an answer from a person under investigation ceased from the moment of charge; second, that, whatever the words of the Act might suggest, the conflict with Code C and a long-established "right of silence" was so acute that the Act had to be understood as subject to an implied exception in the case of persons who had been charged.

Paragraph 16.5 of Code C provided: "Questions relating to an offence may not be put to a person after he has been charged with that offence, or informed that he may be prosecuted for it..."

The expression "the right of silence" aroused strong but unfocused feelings. In truth, it did not denote any single right but rather referred to a disparate group of immunities, which differed in nature, origin, incidence and importance and also to the extent to which they had already been enrooted by statute.

As to Mr Smith's second proposition, it could not be doubted that there was a strong presumption against interpreting a statute as giving a right of silence, at least in some of its forms.

Lord Griffiths in *Lam Chi-ming v The Queen* ([1991] 2 AC 212, 222), had described the privilege against self-incrimination as "deep rooted in English law", and his Lordship would not wish to minimise its importance in any way.

Nevertheless, it was clear that statutory interference with the right was almost as old as the right itself. The statutes in question differed widely as to their aims and methods. There was thus no point

in summarising them. They did no more than show that the legislature had not shrank, where it had seemed appropriate, from interfering in a greater or lesser degree with the immunities grouped under the title of the right of silence.

Nor was anything to be gained by analysing the reported cases in what was presently a contentious area of the law. Most of them were concerned with admissibility of evidence, which was not in issue in the instant case, and none, aside from those to which his Lordship referred (*4 v HM Treasury* [1979] 1 WLR 1056), *DPP v Ellis* ([1973] 1 WLR 722) and *R v Director of the SFO, Ex parte Saunders* ([1988] 138 NIJ 143)) had arisen where in the face of clear and general language it had been conceded that Parliament must nevertheless have intended the words of the statute to have only a limited effect.

It was true that the 1987 Act made clear, the police officer was obliged to charge a suspect as soon as he believed that there was sufficient evidence for a prosecution to succeed, but nobody could expect the police simply to cease work on the case and rely at the trial only on the material revealed up to the moment of charging.

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Counsel had conjured up the picture of the accused person, after a gruelling day in court, returning to the cells to be met with the sight of an official of the SFO armed with a further batch of questions, which he would be forced to answer on pain of being prosecuted for another offence.

His Lordship found it impossible to believe that the director would send an official to interview a defendant during his trial, even if there were anything to be gained, which was hard to see, as his answers would not be admissible.

Aside from that, there were ample remedies to ensure that the director's powers were not abused. Other than in a most exceptional case, a trial judge who heard that a defendant in the charge of a jury was being interrogated under compulsory powers would not hesitate about what to do.

His Lordship concluded that as a matter of interpretation the director's powers did not cease, as regarded the person under investigation, when it was changed that the principle of *commissum generalia specialibus non derogant*, entailed that the general provisions of Code C yielded to the particular provisions of the 1987 Act in cases to which it applied, and that neither history nor logic demanded that any qualification of which Parliament had so clearly enacted ought to be implied.

Lord Templeman, Lord Bridge, Lord Ackner and Lord Lowry.

Solicitors: Treasury Solicitor, Garstangs.

LORD MUSTILL said that the appeal raised an important question on two aspects of what was

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Candidates uncertain about a job offer and how to respond, should keep in close touch with their recruitment consultant on every step they take, however inconsequential it may seem.

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STURDAY JUNE 16  
RUGBY UNION  
ents present  
ner test for  
and hopeful  
SUNDAY RUGBY CORRESPONDENT  
IN WELLINGTON

THE TIMES TUESDAY JUNE 16 1992

RACING 35

## Arazi to redeem tall reputation

IN GOING for Arazi to win the St James's Palace Stakes at Royal Ascot today, I maintain that he is entitled to the benefit of the doubt, caused by his flop in the Kentucky Derby early last month.

It was the only time that this Francois Boutin-trained colt had finished out of the first two in an otherwise glittering ten-race career.

While recent reports on Arazi's homework have been mixed, I am convinced that Boutin would not have undertaken this mission, relatively soon after that disastrous American trip, unless he was completely satisfied with the colt.

Arazi has certainly enjoyed a more ideal preparation for today's confrontation with his arch rival, Rodrigo De Triano, who lost considerable weight after running in the Derby 13 days ago.

On New Zealand

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Kendrick bowls impressively for Surrey

# Worcestershire's bid falters after Hick's dismissal

By JOHN WOODCOCK

THE OVAL (final day of three): Surrey (7 pts) drew with Worcestershire (5)

LEFT TO make 276 to beat Surrey in 68 overs, Worcestershire finished with 219 for seven. What had begun to look like a generous declaration at tea proved to be a very good one, even though, in the end, it left both sides still looking for their first championship win of the season.

After slipping from 126 for one after 36 overs to 201 for seven after 55, Worcestershire called off a chase which had started to go rather promisingly for them while Curtis and Hick were together.

Mainly responsible for their decline was Neil Kendrick, bowling orthodox left-arm spin on a wearing pitch. With the help of a hotly disputed catch by Feltham at short extra cover — Rhodes, the victim, was in no doubt that the ball had not carried — Kendrick stopped Worcestershire in their tracks before Leatherdale and Illingworth, hemmed in by fielders, played out the march.

Although Surrey achieved their aim of a lunchtime declaration, it took a late burst of scoring for them to do so. Forty seven runs came off the last three overs of the morning, bowled by Illingworth

## COUNTY TABLE

	P	W	L	T	NR	Ps
Surrey (6)	8	7	0	0	0	28
Sussex (7)	8	6	1	1	0	24
Midlands (11)	6	5	3	2	0	20
Warwickshire (5)	7	4	3	0	0	19
Yorks (7)	7	4	3	0	1	16
Worcestershire (5)	9	3	3	2	1	16
Leicestershire (2)	7	3	4	0	0	14
Northants (3)	7	3	4	0	0	14
Somerset (9)	7	3	4	0	0	14
Gloucestershire (13)	7	3	4	0	0	14
Derbyshire (9)	7	3	4	0	0	14
Gloucestershire (12)	6	3	4	1	0	14
Kent (6)	7	2	5	1	0	14
Notts (4)	6	2	6	1	0	13
Gloucestershire (1)	6	2	6	1	0	13
Gloucestershire (5)	6	2	6	1	0	13
Worcestershire (5)	6	2	6	1	0	13
Leicestershire (6)	6	2	6	1	0	13
Northants (5)	6	2	6	1	0	13
Derbyshire (2)	6	2	6	1	0	13
Gloucestershire (1)	6	2	6	1	0	13
Gloucestershire (5)	6	2	6	1	0	13
Worcestershire (5)	6	2	6	1	0	13
Leicestershire (6)	6	2	6	1	0	13
Northants (5)	6	2	6	1	0	13
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Derbyshire (2)	6	2	6	1	0	13
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Gloucestershire (5)	6	2	6	1	0	13
Worcestershire (5)	6	2	6	1	0	13
Leicestershire (6)	6	2	6	1	0	13
Northants (5)	6	2	6	1	0	13
Derbyshire (2)	6	2	6	1	0	13
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Gloucestershire (5)	6	2	6	1	0	13
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Leicestershire (6)	6	2	6	1	0	13
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Worcestershire (5)	6	2	6	1	0	13
Leicestershire (6)	6	2	6	1	0	13
Northants (5)	6	2	6	1	0</	

Leaders appear  
shaky in  
draw

By SIMON WOOD

ENGLAND final day  
draw with Hampshire 0-0

ENGLAND sides were left  
yesterday they simple had  
the fine power Hampshire had  
a reasonable target of 35,  
22 over which Wansell  
state chased with ease  
they lost their seventh wicket  
at 16, in the fifteen of  
last 20 overs, at which point  
they recovered themselves  
a draw. This the advice  
with caution, losing only  
one wicket in the game.

Hampshire retain the  
lead in the championship  
but frustrations are setting  
in. They have not won for  
weeks, this have injured  
players and there has been  
more than one  
attack.

Avner, their wicket-keeper,  
badly twisted a knee on  
day and will be missing  
the match at Leicester on  
Sunday. Smith departed  
yesterday and after  
he held a catch standings  
fall. His performance  
hardly have inspired.

Hampshire were also  
badly hampered yesterday  
by the loss of Baker. He  
suffered a minor hamstring  
injury after taking three wickets  
in his first eight overs. He  
was slightly fatigued  
but his absence only  
increased the pressure on  
Salmon.

The greatest burden left  
Marshall, who could be  
containing his frustration beyond  
end. The pitch was slow  
this did not excuse his  
way line but his sequence  
bounce to small wickets  
throughout the final  
overs. Marshall may be  
leaving his edge at the age  
of 34. His strike rate of a six  
every eight overs this  
series points with that  
of West Indies' Courtney Walsh  
who did one more than often.

Walsh, however, was not  
the only one who did  
well in the first two  
overs, they were the  
same as the second two  
overs. Salmon, however, did  
not have a bad day.  
His opening pair  
ended with a 100-run  
partnership. He then  
spent the remaining time  
in the middle of the team  
and scored 100 runs  
in the final 10 overs.

Colin McRae's victory in the  
Scottish motor rally at the  
weekend marked a record for  
the three-day event. Not only  
was it his second successive  
victory, but his younger  
brother, Alister, finished  
second.

Their father, Jimmy, the  
former five-times British  
champion, was just four  
seconds from making it a family  
1-2-3.

THE TIMES TUESDAY JUNE 16 1992

SPORT 37

Sweden feel the pressure of expectation

## Fear factor could start to work in England's favour

FROM STUART JONES  
FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT  
IN STOCKHOLM

THE fear factor, the ruin of England's lifeless European championship tie in Malmö on Sunday, could work decisively in their favour here tomorrow. Their opponents, the hosts, who require only a point to qualify for the semi-finals, may be inhibited by the mounting weight of expectation.

"As the game gets closer," Graham Taylor said yesterday, "they will realise what they could lose. They have one hand on the prize but not both." His own England side has no choice but to take a more positive outlook. Defeat means instant elimination.

Nobody should expect caution to be cast aside, though. Since victory by the narrowest margin would be sufficient, England still have no urgent need to inject a sense of wild adventure into a tournament that has been as predictably drab and undistinguished as the most recent World Cup.

There is no incentive for teams to be anything other than guarded during the first round. If three points were awarded for a win or, per-



haps, the scoring of more than a couple of goals, the general approach would not be so negative and defensive.

Taylor, annoyed by criticism of the two goalless draws so far, declares vehemently that he is "out here on business". His primary job is not to provide entertainment but to reach the last four. The target grew more distant once he lost three members of his official party.

To keep it within sight after such cruel setbacks, England had to be stubbornly secure against Denmark and France. Having safely negotiated their way and remained unbeaten with some inexperienced players, they must attack Sweden without leaving themselves open at the back.

The sweeper system, which effectively smothered France's limited ideas, will be irrelevant. "We don't yet know how to be attacking with that formation," Taylor conceded. "There were signs

that we could start to develop it along those lines but time is not on our side."

Holland have perfected it and, in his opinion, they are the strongest nation in the field because they have "four world-class players surrounded by seven excellent ones". Apart from Gary Lineker and Des Walker, the rest of his own representatives are merely "good".

To ask them to master, virtually overnight, a tactic that is so foreign is absurdly optimistic. "Because of our lousy domestic system, there is no time even to educate our players that way," Taylor said. "What do people want?"

More creativity is the answer. England have fashioned less than a handful of genuine openings in three hours, an ominously low ratio that has left Lineker one short of the goal he needs to equal Bobby Charlton's record of 49 for his country.

He is enduring his most unproductive sequence since the European championship four years ago, when he was suffering from hepatitis.

Now, on the verge of retirement, he is being starved of opportunities. For his and England's sake, an accurate and imaginative distributor should be selected against the Swedes.

The leading candidate is Neil Webb but he lacks mobility. When he played against France at Wembley in February, Taylor recalled: "We got such a chasing in midfield for half an hour that we wondered when we were going to get the ball back."

If Webb was supported by Trevor Steven, Carlton Palmer and David Platt, though, he could return to the same arena where he ruptured his Achilles tendon three years ago and influence the outcome. He could design England's first goal against Sweden for 24 years.

No club would stage more than two games on a Monday and the majority only one out of a total of 462 games in the season. It will be welcome news to these clubs, like Manchester United and Liverpool, who draw their support from far and wide.

"BSkyB and BBC have both said they are just as keen to watch what's happening in the bottom half of the league as they are in the top half," David James, the Watford and England Under-21 goalkeeper, will confirm today that he is to join Liverpool. He is expected to travel to Merseyside for a medical.

He and Parry were confirmed as chairman and chief executive, respectively, "without a dissenting voice", the former added. Parry will be given a three-year contract, starting on July 1, subject to negotiation.



Broken dream: Salmon's hopes of a place at Wimbledon were shattered

## BSkyB alleviates clubs' anxieties

BY CLIVE WHITE

THE fears of Premier League clubs that they would be required to stage an excessive number of matches on a Monday, under the television deal agreed with BSkyB and the BBC, were allayed yesterday when the satellite company indicated that probably no more than 25 games would be held on a Monday throughout next season.

No club would stage more than two games on a Monday and the majority only one out of a total of 462 games in the season. It will be welcome news to these clubs, like Manchester United and Liverpool, who draw their support from far and wide.

"BSkyB and BBC have both said they are just as keen to watch what's happening in the bottom half of the league as they are in the top half," David James, the Watford and England Under-21 goalkeeper, will confirm today that he is to join Liverpool. He is expected to travel to Merseyside for a medical.

Taylor insists that his chosen men will not be short of stamina. "Keep throwing the games at us," he said defiantly. "We'll keep going."

Last night, they went to see Bruce Springsteen and were agreeably surprised to spot members of the Swedish squad standing. The concert lasted three-and-a-half hours.

□ David James, the Watford and England Under-21 goalkeeper, will confirm today that he is to join Liverpool. He is expected to travel to Merseyside for a medical.

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## Salmon wilts in the heat

NOBODY said qualifying for Wimbledon would be easy but the Roehampton tournament has steeled all of its own. There are those on the way up and those on the way down but all of them have the dream of a place at Wimbledon (Alix Ramsay writes).

For Julie Salmon and were the dream turned into a nightmare as she lost to Liz Smylie last night. Both women were wild cards to Wimbledon, reaching the third round twice and beating Smylie in 1988.

Yesterday she showed that her memories of the anxieties of qualification were both dim and distant. With dogs barking, car alarms going off and the temperature reaching the 90s during a match lasting 2hr 5min, Salmon would play well for a couple of points and then

elbow. It is the first time Salmon has been forced to qualify since 1982. Since then she has always been granted a wild card to Wimbledon, reaching the third round twice and beating Smylie in 1988.

Yesterday she showed that her memories of the anxieties of qualification were both dim and distant. With dogs barking, car alarms going off and the temperature reaching the 90s during a match lasting 2hr 5min, Salmon would play well for a couple of points and then

with careless errors. Smylie was also feeling her way but with her experience as a former Wimbledon doubles winner she knew how to hang on to Salmon tired.

Julie Pullin, aged 16, fared better, beating Tanja Hauschildt, from Germany, a player ranked 217 places higher than the Howe girl. Her 6-3, 6-2 victory has earned her a meeting with Camille Ben-

etton.

Pullin raced to an early lead in both sets, giving her

self enough leeway to withstand any fightback from the German.

Any joy felt by the tourna-

## ATHLETICS

### Faces in a pack will generate income

BY DAVID POWELL, ATHLETICS CORRESPONDENT

WOULD you swap Vicki

Lupton for Sally Gunnell? Or Andy Penni for Linford Christie? The exchanges that no international meeting promoter in his right mind would consider are about to become part of a money-spinning scheme for British athletics.

Lupton and Penni are walkers, which means few people, even within athletics, pay much attention to them. But they are among the best of British at what they do and, for that reason, have been brought together with Gunnell, Christie and other leading names to feature in a new series of collectors' cards.

Each athlete will have his or her own card when the series of 150 goes on sale from the end of this month.

In each packet of five, randomly sorted, you are as likely to get a Lupton as a Gunnell. In fact more likely to. It would be surprising if there are

more than 30 faces who are

recognisable to most potential buyers: more than 100 athletes are there to make up the numbers.

The walkers will no doubt welcome the exposure and the money. Everyone gets paid: from £100 a year for a Christie to some £2,000 for a Gunnell.

The walkers will no doubt be expected to make promotional appearances.

It is planned that the manufacturers, Maxi Cards, will update the series annually for the next five years. Over the same period, the British Athletic Federation (BAF) should profit by a minimum of £500,000. In addition, the BAF will receive a percentage of the sales revenue. The Canadian card manufacturers are banking on the collectors' theory that children will build sets of 150 by buying or swapping with friends.

## BOWLS

### Welsh and Ackland keep intact

BY DAVID RYNS JONES

BETTY Morgan, of Llanidrod Wells, a happy-go-lucky character, who won the Welsh singles championship on her 49th birthday last August, is an opportunist with a penchant for the trail and the take-out.

Skipping the Welsh four against England in the women's world championships at Ayr yesterday, she played a perfect trail to set up a count of four on the penultimate end. Then, like an expert marksman, she took out an England bowl for four on the last end.

Mary Price, whose form has been disappointing, cut the first count to one, but failed to reduce the second, so Wales collected five shots, recorded their second 18-18 tie of the day, and kept their unbeaten record intact.

So did their compatriot Janet Ackland, who is defending her singles title, but there were surprise defeats for Ireland's Margaret Johnston, the 1988 runner-up, and Geia Vada Tau, of Papua New Guinea, the Commonwealth Games singles champion.

Johnston lost 25-17 to Anne Breitenbach, of Namibia, while Tau found Carmen Bishop, the Pacific Games champion, too much of a handful, and went down 25-13.

RESULTS: Fifth round: Singles, section A: Botswana 25-11, Zambia 25-19, Australia 25-12, Scotland 25-18, New Zealand 25-17, South Africa 25-16, Israel 25-15; Section B: North Island 25-11, Section C: Northern Ireland 25-11, Section D: Wales 25-12, Section E: Scotland 25-18, Section F: Northern Ireland 25-11, Section G: Northern Ireland 25-11, Section H: Northern Ireland 25-11, Section I: Northern Ireland 25-11, Section J: Northern Ireland 25-11, Section K: Northern Ireland 25-11, Section L: Northern Ireland 25-11, Section M: Northern Ireland 25-11, Section N: Northern Ireland 25-11, Section O: Northern Ireland 25-11, Section P: Northern Ireland 25-11, Section Q: Northern Ireland 25-11, Section R: Northern Ireland 25-11, Section S: Northern Ireland 25-11, Section T: Northern Ireland 25-11, Section U: Northern Ireland 25-11, Section V: Northern Ireland 25-11, Section W: Northern Ireland 25-11, Section X: Northern Ireland 25-11, Section Y: Northern Ireland 25-11, Section Z: Northern Ireland 25-11.

## LEADERS

### Leading pair skip trials

PETER Elliott withdrew yesterday from the Olympic trials at the end of the month and Matthew Yates said it was "looking unlikely" that he would run in them, increasing the possibility that one or both of Britain's two leading 1,500 metres runners may be left out of the team (David Powell writes).

All prospective Barcelona squad members were told at the start of the year that they would be expected to appear in the trials in Birmingham on June 27 and 28. Last year Elliott returned home injured from the world championships without running, which was an influential factor in the directive for this year.

Yates, the British No. 2 behind Elliott, has not trained for a week after falling ill. "At the moment the trials are not on for me," he said yesterday.

David Cropper, the chairman of selectors, said on Sunday that allowances might be made for "people of that calibre".

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Germany ride their luck before recording a first European championship victory

## Scotland depart with pride

Germany ..... 2  
Scotland ..... 0

FROM RODDY FORSYTH  
IN NORRKÖPING

THEY must depart the European football championship on Friday morning after this defeat yesterday but Andy Roxburgh and his Scotland players redeemed these insipid finals with a performance of spirit and courage that was worth more than anything in the four ties preceding it in Sweden.

Had they yielded to fate when Effenberg's attempted cross span from the boot of Malpas and looped over Goram a minute after the interval, Scotland would have been excused. But their response was to rain relentless combination blows on the world champions only to be undermined, alas, by their longstanding inability to apply the critical touch in front of goal.

True, Scotland could not complain when, after a remarkable opening period that saw them create repeated openings around Illgner, they fell behind to an economically executed goal scored by Riedle; nor were they anything other than fortunate when Hässler and Möller saw measured shots ricochet back from the posts behind Goram.

Nevertheless, it took several bouts of scrambled German defending and a sequence of inspirational saves by Illgner to deny them the single point that would have sustained their interest in this competition.

### ITV move criticised

ENGLAND have distanced themselves from ITV's decision to send Uefa a videotape of the incident in which Basile Boli, the French defender, apparently butted Stuart Pearce. Boli was not penalised by the Hungarian referee, Sandor Puh, during the goalless game in Malmö.

Pearce, who needed three stitches in a facial injury, criticised the decision. "Players don't like trial by TV at any time," he said.

"I felt it was a total accident and I'm not complaining. As far as I'm concerned, I have no malice for Boli, so where's the problem? These things should be left to the referee, and I thought he had a good game," Uefa confirmed they



Take one: Riedle, left, scores the first goal for Germany in their 2-0 European championship win over Scotland yesterday

ing down his face.

When he was able to compose himself sufficiently to summarise the main proceedings, he said: "We had a real go and you can't legislate for the ball not going into the net."

"On the day, your players either put it there or they don't, and we didn't, but I am bound to say that there was a measure of bad luck as far as our players were concerned."

Early in the match, Hässler was causing us problems down the right hand side, which was mainly a matter of us not covering properly. If anything, we started almost too enthusiastically."

Certainly, the catalogue of Scottish opportunities was extraordinary during the first 20 minutes. Two fell to McAllister, the first an attempted chip over Illgner, which the goalkeeper beat away two-handed, the second a volley that missed its target by a few inches.

McClair, too, was offered a sight of goal and, with an agile swivel, he spun the ball accurately towards the net but again Illgner got his fingers to the ball. A cough header that crossed the goal-mouth begged to be diverted over the line as did a free kick from McAllister, which fell at the feet of McPherson no more than three yards out but, even from that range, the Rangers defender somehow contrived to strike the ball vertically into the stand behind.

Such profligacy was bound to be punished and, sure enough, as the half-hour mark approached, Germany struck. Sammer began the move with a thrust into the Scottish penalty area, where Klinsmann held off Gough to nudge the ball ahead of Riedle. McKinnon might have intervened but he was baffled by the speed of the manoeuvre and the Roma forward drove smartly beyond Goram.

The contest now swung from end to end with both sides having to scurry to contain the other's counter-attacks. Scotland could consider themselves very much in contention at the break but their ambition was struck a

mortal blow within seconds of the restart by Effenberg's diverted cross.

Self-pity might have been appropriate; instead, Scotland galvanised their sinews and drew strength from some apparently inexhaustible inner well. Without ever being dirty or brutal, the game became literally bonecrushing and, in their attempts to repel the waves of Scottish assaults, Buchwald and Reuter were

heads swathed in bandages. Riedle stayed but at the cost of a broken nose and he and his two fellow casualties will almost certainly miss the crucial section decider with Holland on Thursday. Scotland may effectively be gone but their impact on this tournament is reverberating fiercely.

Swedes criticised, page 1  
Monsters we made, page 14  
Leading article, page 15  
Fear factor, page 37

### MATCH FACTS

In Norrköping. Att: 17,638. Ref: G Goettl (Bel)  
HT: 0-1. SCOTLAND 0 GERMANY 2  
Scorers: Riedle 30, Effenberg 47, Hässler 87, Reuter 69 (Riedle), Schütz 75 (Reuter)

Bookings: McCall 90, Nevin 55 (Dorie), Galacher 70 (McCoist)

SCOTLAND 0 GERMANY 2

Shots (on target/total) 4 15 4 14  
Corners (left/right) 8 5 1 1  
Crosses (left/right) 16 20 3 13  
Free kicks/pens aginst 10 - 17 -  
Offsides 5

SCOTLAND (4-4-2) GERMANY (5-3-2)

Player Goal Crosses Fouls By On Player Goal Crosses Fouls By On

1 S Goram (Rangers) 1 1 1 1 16 M Sammer (Cologne) 1 1 2 2  
2 S McCoist (Aberdeen) 1 1 1 1 17 B Hässler (Borussia) 1 1 1 1  
3 D McAllister (Rangers) 3 1 1 5 18 J Kohler (Augsburg) 1 1 1 1  
4 M McPherson (Dundee Utd) 3 1 1 1 19 A Riedle (Real Madrid) 1 1 1 1  
5 A McAlister (Rangers) 3 1 1 4 20 M Schütz (Falkirk) 1 1 1 1  
6 B McClair (Rangers) 3 1 1 1 21 G Effenberg (Stuttgart) 1 1 1 1  
7 D Pearce (Tottenham) 1 1 1 3 22 M Klinsmann (Cologne) 2 2 2 3 1  
10 S McCall (Rangers) 1 1 2 3 23 F Hässler (Augsburg) 1 1 7 4 1  
11 G McAllister (Aberdeen) 1 1 1 1 24 K Goran (Real Madrid) 2 2 2 1 2  
12 G McPherson (Leeds) 3 1 1 1 25 J Klinsmann (Real Madrid) 1 1 1 1  
13 F Nevin (Leeds) 3 10 12 1 1 26 J-C Riedle (Lazio) 2 1 2 1  
14 K Galacher (Coventry) 1 1 1 1 27 S Reuter (Stuttgart) - - -  
15 M Schütz (Dortmund) 1 1 1 1



Group one

P W D L F A Pts  
Sweden ..... 2 1 1 0 2 1 3  
France ..... 2 0 2 0 1 1 2  
England ..... 2 0 2 0 1 0 1  
Denmark ..... 2 0 1 1 0 1 1

RESULTS: England 0, Germany 0, France 1, Sweden 1, England 0, France 0, Sweden 1, Denmark 0.

REMAINING MATCHES: Tomorrow: France v Denmark (Malmö, 7.15); Sweden v England (Stockholm, 7.15).

Group two

P W D L F A Pts

Germany ..... 2 1 1 0 3 1 3  
Holland ..... 1 0 0 1 0 1 1  
Scotland ..... 2 0 2 0 2 0 3

Not including Holland v CIS, played last night

RESULTS: Holland 1, Scotland 0; CIS 1, Germany 1; France 2, Scotland 0.

REMAINING MATCHES: Thursday: Holland v Germany (Gothenburg, 7.15); Scotland v CIS (Norrköping, 7.15); Sweden v England (Stockholm, 7.15).

TOMORROW

Group one

France v Denmark (Malmö, 7.15); Sweden v England (Stockholm, 7.15).

It's amazing how something so small can mean so much.



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ANVIA



### Natal sign Marshall of Barbados

By OUR SPORTS STAFF

Johannesburg: The West Indian fast bowler, Malcolm Marshall, has signed a contract to play for the South African provincial side, Natal, the cricket club announced here yesterday.

Brian Short, the Natal cricket union chief executive, told an independent radio station that the former West Indian Test player would help boost Natal's domestic ambitions.

He denied that Marshall, aged 34, was getting past his best, saying the Barbadian was "as vicious as he ever was". Marshall arrives in South Africa in September.

Commenting on the team, Richie Dixon, the Scotland coach, said: "There are one or two areas in the international side that we have to look at. The Wednesday players know that." In particular, Dixon referred to "the lineout problem" experienced last Saturday against Australia. "There are places up for grabs," he said.

Among the forwards it is Damion Cronin who has the best chance of promotion. The London Scot has been appointed pack leader, but if

### Scotland keep option open of assessing Scott's form

FROM ALAN LORIMER IN TOOWOOMBA

SCOTLAND have named Martin Scott as the reserve hooker for their penultimate tour match tomorrow night against Queensland Country Origin. Scott joined the tour party only yesterday after being flown out from Scotland as replacement for the injured Neil Edwards.

Charlie Ritchie, the tour manager, however, revealed that Scott could yet play in the game and the assumption is that the tour selectors may be considering a late switch in order to assess his fitness and possible readiness for inclusion in the Scotland team to face Australia in Brisbane.

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Cronin: under scrutiny

## Courier and Seles head seedings list

BY ANDREW LONGMORE  
TENNIS CORRESPONDENT

### SINGLES SEEDS

THE world's No. 1 tennis players, Monica Seles and Jim Courier, neither of whom have progressed beyond the quarter-finals at Wimbledon, will head the list of seeds when the championships begin next Monday. The seedings committee, which has the right to alter the world rankings to take account of grass-court expertise, did announce a number of changes in the men's seedings, though not in the women's, which exactly follows the computer.

Boris Becker, champion three times and finalist for six of the past seven years, and the defending champion, Michael Stich, have been promoted above Pete Sampras, who is ranked three in the world but whose results on grass have not yet matched his potential. Sampras has won just one match at Wimbledon. Becker has won 42, and more than £750,000 in prize-money.

Stich is seeded three and Becker four. Sampras has dropped to five, which is entirely fair. Had Sampras remained at three, Edberg, Becker and Stich, who have six titles between them, could have been drawn in the same half. As it is, Stich and Becker, who confirmed yesterday that he has dismissed Tomas Smid, his third coach in 16 months, will now be in different halves.

The Spaniard, Carlos Costa, the world No. 10 who has played just one match on grass, is not seeded, allowing David Wheaton, a semi-finalist last year, to be promoted from a ranking of 27 to No. 16 seed. After a poor year so far, the American does not really deserve the honour, but he has a better chance of reaching the later stages than the cluster of clay-court specialists above him.

After their controversial decision to make Seles the top seed last year, before the Yu-

goslav's withdrawal, the committee had little alternative but to stick by the rankings again. In the intervening year, Seles has won all three grand slam titles and strengthened her position as world No. 1, while Marina Navratilova's quarter-final defeat last year did nothing to support her belief she should have been seeded higher. Thankfully, too, there has been no attempt to punish Seles for her indiscretions 12 months ago.

A case could have been made for Graf, the defending and three-times champion, to move above Seles on the strength of her grass-court record, but it would have made little difference because, either way, the pair would not be scheduled to meet until the final.

Similarly, Courier has earned his position as top seed by winning the first two grand slam tournaments of the year and, in his present mood, is unlikely to be troubled by the thought of the three Wimbledon champions breathing down his neck.

## Woosnam needs to recover form

FROM MITCHELL PLATTS, GOLF CORRESPONDENT  
IN PEBBLE BEACH, CALIFORNIA

WITH the 92nd US Open starting on the Pebble Beach course here on Thursday, Ian Woosnam has mislaid the winning touch. Unless he gets it back soon, he could be tempted to take a break from the game.

Since he captivated August 1989 the US Open by winning the US Masters 14 months ago, Woosnam has won only one tournament, the Monte Carlo Open last year. Although he made a commendable defence of his Masters title in April, he has played in eight tournaments in 1992 with a best finish of fifth in the Cannes Open. He finished 31st, 53rd and 33rd in his past three tournaments.

What worries Woosnam is the thought of losing his game altogether. "I don't think I'm the kind of player who, if I started playing badly, could go on competing," he said. "I think I might simply stop, go away and sort it out. I don't think I'm the kind of person who could keep banging the head against a brick wall. It would drive me crazy."

Life and Times, page 4  
Davies in form, page 34

## British boxing tightens up over the no-hoppers

BRITISH boxing is determined to prevent the so-called "Mexican road sweepers" climbing into rings in this country. The authorities are to impose tougher standards on boxers imported from outside Europe — even to the extent of banning world title contenders if they do not match up to stricter criteria.

The British Board of Control intend to stage a six-month experiment from September 1 which will allow only boxers "truly" rated as "first series" to box in this country. Even world contenders will be subject to a close scrutiny of their boxing and medical records.

The board will reserve the right to block a boxer's appearance in Britain. There was disquiet about the credentials of two recent world title challengers, John Jarvis

and Steve Cruz, and it was backed by the defeat of both men in three rounds on the same night by Chris Eubank and Paul Hodkinson.

The board say they are "well aware" that the definition of "first series" is open to argument. Guidelines will be discussed between now and September.

Experts on both sides of the Atlantic will be consulted and John Morris, the board secretary, who will have talks in London on the subject soon with Jose Sulaiman, the World Boxing Council president, said: "There is a lack of genuine knowledge about some overseas fighters."

□ HIV tests will be carried out annually on all boxers in Britain.

Safety tag



**RAMBERT DANCE COMPANY:** Richard Austin is a director committed to presenting "new work and this London season, offers six premieres, including his own *Carry On* and *Sobran Dances*. New work includes *Blindfold* and *Met Blues*, set to Frederic Chopin's piano music. Saturday brings the world premiere of a new work by Mervyn Cunningham, the first time the dancer/songman of a American modern dance has created a piece for a British company. *Royal Opera House*, Portugal Street, London WC2 (071-494 5090), tonight-Sat, 7.30pm.

**BARK ESSENTIALS:** The ICA in association with Unilever launches a British and international season of dance by established and emerging artists. Tonight, JG3 Wednesday leading British dancer/cellist *Yolande Sham* and her group *Dance Out*; *At the Respir*, three people battle out musical and sexual possession in a medieval context. *ICA*, The Mall, London SW1 (071-930 0493), 8pm.

**THE RISE AND FALL OF LITTLE VOICE:** Jane Horrocks plays a character locked into a world of her own, overshadowed by the ambitions of a desperate mother (Aileen Steadman) who wants to control her future. This is a new play and is the second of his plays to be staged at the National. *Sam Mendes* directs. *Sam Mendes*, (Kettle's Yard), South Bank, London SE1 (071-928 2232), opening night, 7pm.

**DER FLIEGENDE HOLLÄNDER:** The earliest of Wagner's operas to retain a place in the repertory is given a predictably slick and broadly period production by the Royal Opera. *Julis Verasti* sings Senta with an unusual, passionate commitment, the young Swedish tenor *Thomas Sunnengårdh* tackles the thankless role of Eric. *Neil Astley* directs. *Royal Opera House*, a mellifluous Dutchman *Christoph von Dohnányi* conducts with relish. The work is performed, as the composer intended, without breaks.

**ASPECTS OF LOVE:** Sarah Brightman has last week of *Lloyd Webber's* popular success before a national tour. *Prince of Wales*, Coventry Street, W1 (071-639 5972), Mon-Sat, 7.30pm, mat. Wed, 3pm.

**THE BLUE ANGEL:** Kelly Hunter and Philip Madoc in *Never Too Late*, in which a woman's desire becomes the demon of destruction. *Globe*, Shaftesbury Avenue, W1 (071-494 5055), Mon-Sat, 7.30pm, mats Wed, Sat, 3pm, 10.30pm.

**LE BOUQUET GENTILHOMME:** Richard James' so-so production, with Timothy Spall as a borscht hero. Fine writing and fine direction. *National (Lyttelton)*, South Bank, SE1 (071-928 2252), Today 2.15pm and 7.30pm, 140mins.

**DEATH AND THE MAIDEN:** *And Dorman's* juddering psychological drama, still longing for relevance. *Cast* (071-928 2252), Mon-Fri, 7pm.

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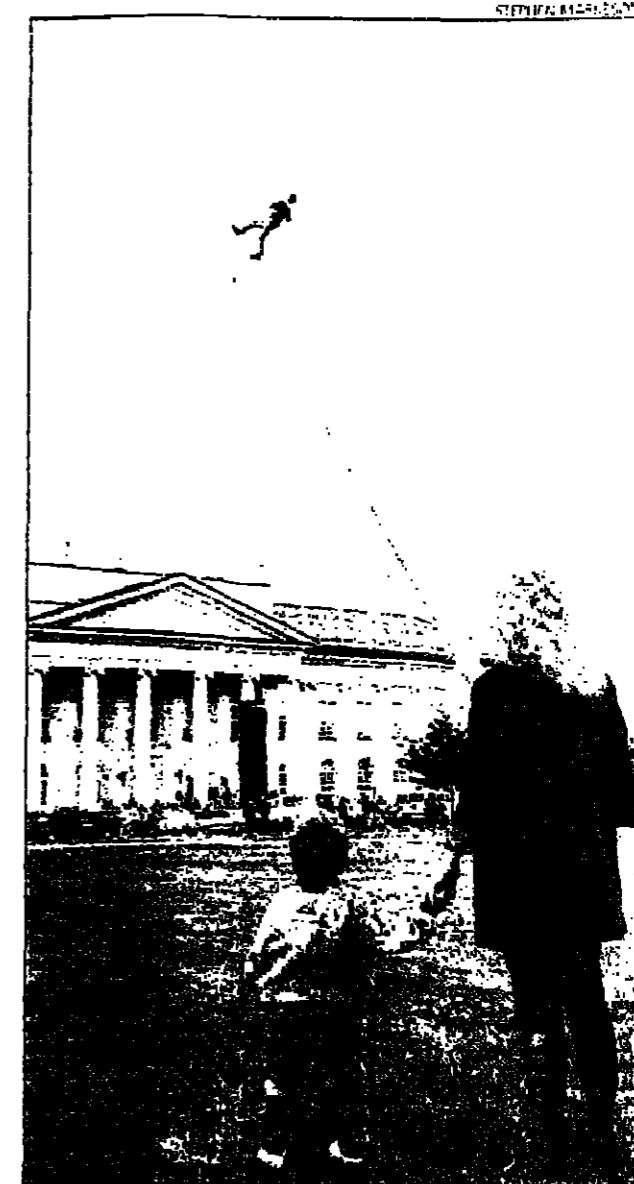
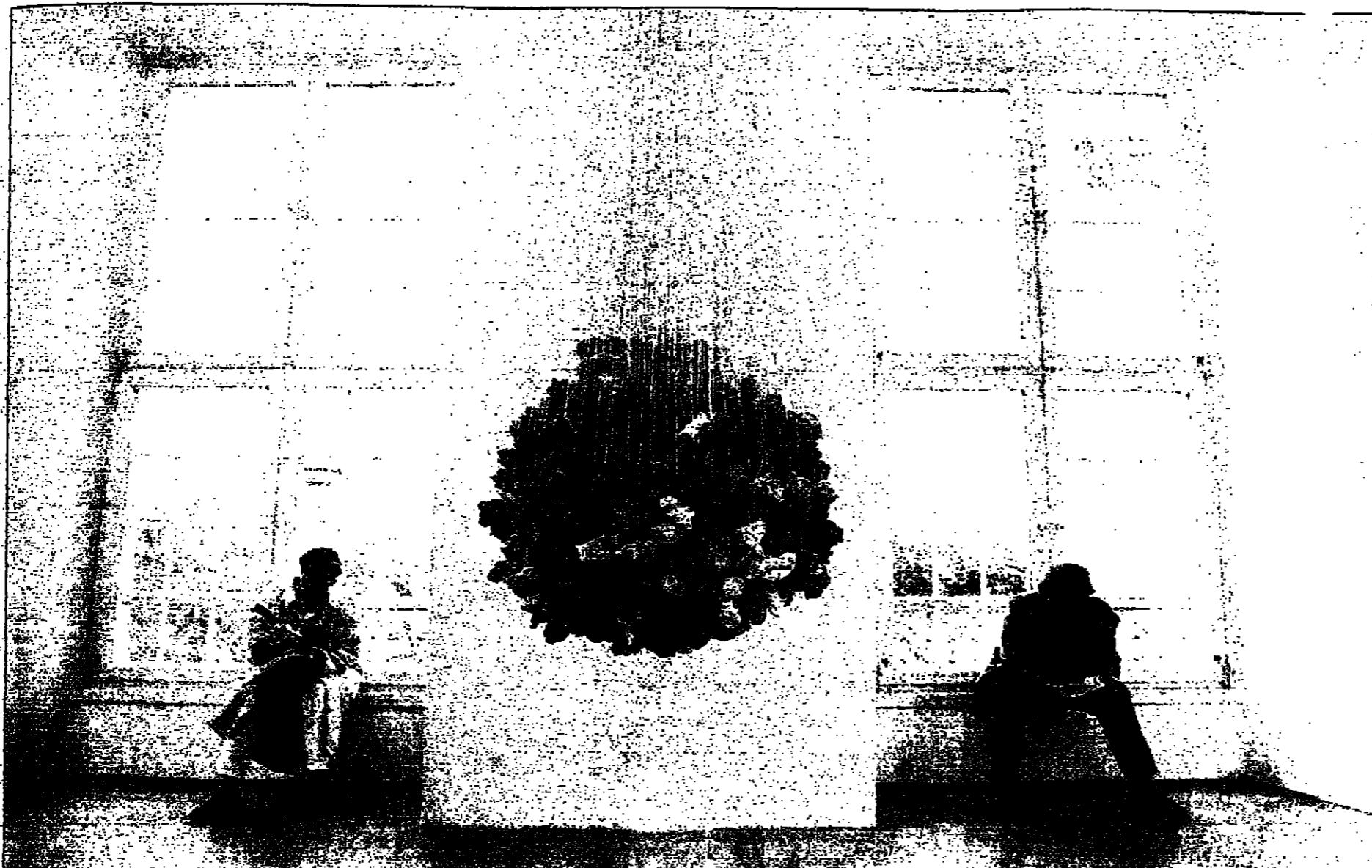
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Once every five years, a small town in Germany hosts the world's biggest exhibition of contemporary art. Richard Cork reviews Documenta IX in Kassel



Visitors to Documenta IX pause for thought, alongside work by Michel François (left) and in front of Jonathan Borofsky's sculpture outside the Fridericianum (right): the gargantuan, sprawling exhibition is a test of stamina

JOHN HIGGINS

father figure of contemporary art, he is Iceland's answer to the style. In prolific action and style, he is Iceland's answer to the He has been spending time in New York, working with secondary schools and centres for the disabled.

That project was the brainchild of the Paragon Ensemble, a group of virtuous soloists who concert of new chamber works at Henry Wood Hall, Kew, London, down, a stately miniature represented by her Kippodale chamber orchestra, a robust ensemble study in contrasting and registers, dancing around the glorifications of the chord of C.

The evening also included works of Askell Mason, an ear, percussionist turned composer, the wry, irreverent Alastair H. Svensson, whose *Laotian Rhapsody* epitomises the fusion of the electronically eccentric in so much of England's music and writing.

HILARY FINCH

opportunities for instance, a related swathe of "What Do You Know", which featured a sparkly duet between Lenton and backing vocalists Fred Reed. The ensemble was diverse, though, underpinned in general by a mix of being lived off by two-thirds of the programme.

Dressed conservatively in suits, and ranged in front of the velvet curtain backdrop, the ensemble had the sober deportment of a chamber orchestra. The young Lenton, now sadly born of his boyhood, had a theatrical charm, went one better, looking and behaving for all the world as if he was attending a funeral, as he sustained during several of the sustained during several of the Lenton, something he does well.

The best moments were when

and when I started whistling harmonies for a languid waltz interpretation in a fashion which recalled the early work of Ron Goodwin, "I've Been To Merton" and "Mona Lisa" took the ensemble of country music on a journey, sources into the ultimate history of the Neville Brothers' music as a benchmark in itself.

DAVID SINCLAIR

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**WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE**  
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**Valued volume**

JILL LLOYD has won the first ever National Art Book Prize, for her book *German Expressionism: Primitivism and Modernity*. The prize, worth £2,000, was inaugurated by the National Art Collections Fund and Waterstone's Booksellers. Marina Vaizey, one of the judges, commented that Lloyd's book (published by Yale University Press) is "a refreshing and thorough exploration of ideas, political and social, behind some of the most vivid and disturbing images of this century".

**Last chance . . .**

AN EXPONENT of hard-swinging modern jazz, the pianist Oliver Jones spent much of his early career in the shadow of his fellow-Canadian Oscar Peterson. After deserting jazz to make a living in the world of cabaret and pop, Jones returned to his first love only a decade ago. For his current tour he has been leading a trio on a double-bill with a group led by the vibraphone player Peter Appleyard. They give their final performance on Wednesday at the Regent Centre, Christchurch (0202 47919) as part of the Bournemouth International Festival.

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**PRIOR TO THE WEST END**

**directed by SIMON CALLOW**

**NEW VICTORIA THEATRE WOKING**

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appear on the walls, walking towards or away from you. Whether tentative, friendly, puzzled or frail, they all seem at once intimate and remote. The silent *Iceze* terminates with an image of a little girl.

She raises her arms slowly in a simple gesture, and then returns them to her side. Both welcoming and bemused, this vulnerable figure seems to be gently acknowledging the final unfathomability of human experience.

• Documenta IX runs to September 20, open daily 10am-8pm.

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A decade of boom for golfers: Chamonix, the famous ski resort, turned to the world's leading designer Robert Trent-Jones to build a golf course in the shadow of Mont-Blanc

## Getting into the swing of things



**Andrew Graham offers a guide to the best of the growing number of golf courses**

LONG gone are the days when golf clubs in France were few and far between and the language barrier brought all sorts of misunderstandings. However, the boom in golf and course building has not been matched by the number of home-grown "debutantes" and the French have turned to golfing-tourists, particularly the British, to recover their costs and provide income.

There are 27 companies offering specialist golf packages in France. Perhaps the easy option is to choose one of these, especially for a first visit, but France is ideally suited to the independent traveller. Avoid weekends, July and August, and you will rarely find any problem getting a game.

If doing-it-yourself does not appeal, read the brochures and select the area you fancy then go for the operator who specialises in that region. Much of the French golf explosion has occurred in their traditional holiday spots, in Normandy and Brittany, around Bordeaux and Biarritz, along the Mediterranean seaboard, even high-up in the Alps.

So tourists, golf or otherwise, are no strangers and hotel owners, big and small, often join forces with clubs to offer a local package, room with dinner and golf thrown in, and some of these deals are £30 a head in spring and autumn.

If you are a first-timer, head for Boulogne and the courses nearby at Wimereux, Hardelot, St Omer and Le Touquet, a chic destination for Paris week-enders with any number of hotels and restaurants in town. Three or four days here, especially in mid-week, can be very rewarding. The French Open championship has been staged on the sea course at Le Touquet and there are few better courses to be found anywhere.

A new 18 holes were opened last year at Hardelot, but the old course retains its magic among the pine forests. Many a missed putt on the 18th or scuffed drive on the first have been witnessed from the windows of the delightful Restaurant du Golf, where there are several price options on the inclusive menu but the five-course gourmet offering is never more than FFr180.

Further into France but still just across-the-channel are the many courses in Normandy, with a diverse mixture of brand new hotels and converted chateaux. Between Rouen and the quaint seaside town of Deauville is the new

course at Chateau de Bataille where the massive, 17th-century chateau could hold a regiment. Externally, its splendour rivals many a royal palace but today it serves merely as a clubhouse: the recession put paid to the plans for a hotel here.

Closer to Rouen, a more modest edifice will be found at Le Vaudreuil. There are just 40 beds in the hotel, the former gatehouse of this lovely old estate. Deauville itself has 27 holes, a favourite of the 1930s socialites who took a weekend's racing with their golf. There you have three venues, all well worth a visit, and a golf pass for this region allows five rounds in a seven-day period from a wide selection of courses for FFr50.

Moving south, to Brittany, there are half-a-dozen new courses close to the Atlantic coast between Quimper and Saint-Laurent. This is rural France and for a week's golfing holiday, or longer, a number of self-catering options are available, from country cottages to studio apartments on the course.

If you prefer the more established clubs, try La Baule. Demand is reflected in the level of green fees, £30 and more, depending on season and day of the week. But the championship 18 holes are a superb test, particularly the closing holes around the lake. You can save a few pennies accompanied by a touch of luxury as the Hotel l'Hermitage, in town, provides one of those all-in packages.

On now to Bordeaux, oyster country and you can gorge from freshly opened shells by the roadside for FFr25 a dozen, or upwards of FFr50 at one of the many fish restaurants in the old town. Close to Bordeaux and further down the coast, are some truly excellent clubs which have opened their fairways during the past five years... Pessac, Gujan, Mestras, Arcachon, Seignosse, Moliets.

The long-established Pian-Medoc introduced a second track last autumn. Both are inland links and by no means great courses, but there is a splendid club house and restaurant. Each hole is named after one of the 360 chateaux of the Medoc and every one is represented on the club's wine list. A nice touch, with a three-course lunch for FFr75. When I played there in the spring, not more than a dozen others were out, on both courses.

Forty miles due west of Bordeaux are the new-ish 27 holes of Lacanau. Huge pine trees dominate the fairways and it is always one more club to the green, at least. Here is a good example of the value for money to be found in French golf. The modern, timbered hotel, complete with spacious rooms and swimming pool, provides six nights' half-board and five days golf, in low season, for about £260. A typical menu when I stayed there offered a choice of entrée, poached salmon or Beef Wellington.

Biarritz has two courses in the town and three more nearby, rather heavier on the pocket in this area, but they have bulging memberships and no need to attract so many visitors. Chiberta, smack on the beach, is a giant if the wind is blowing, and if bunker-play is not your forte, avoid Hossegor.

To reach the Mediterranean, we must cross country below the massive mass of the Pyrenees and for history's sake, stop en route at Pau. This is where it all began, the first course in continental Europe, created by the Duke of Wellington's Scottish infantrymen, having a spot of r-and-r in the Napoleonic wars. Faded portraits of killed ex-captains set the scene in the club house and it is no rumour that the first French member was not admitted until 1936.

From St Cyprien, close to the Spanish border, to Cannes and Nice, there is little need to search too hard to find some convenient golf. But if you are touring by car, take care with your valuables — the French have a very big problem with car-thieves along their southern coastline.

At Montpellier are the clubs and hotels at Massane and La Grande Motte, an ugly, futuristic, holiday resort, where the young professionals are required to qualify for the European Tour events. Courses in this region were opening at the rate of one a month until this year, and in the Var region of Provence, from one 18-hole and one nine-hole course in 1986, there are now 14 courses open in the building stage.

From St Tropez to St Raphael, hotels fall over themselves to fill their rooms away from high-summer, all along this coast. So before you pay the green fee, always ask if there is an arrangement with a local hostelry. The French expect it and will respect you for asking.

I have long been surprised that France has taken so long to catch on among the British golfing fraternity who have surrendered to the £50, five-hour rounds further south. Long may that remain, but really and truly, there is plenty of space and France does need our support.

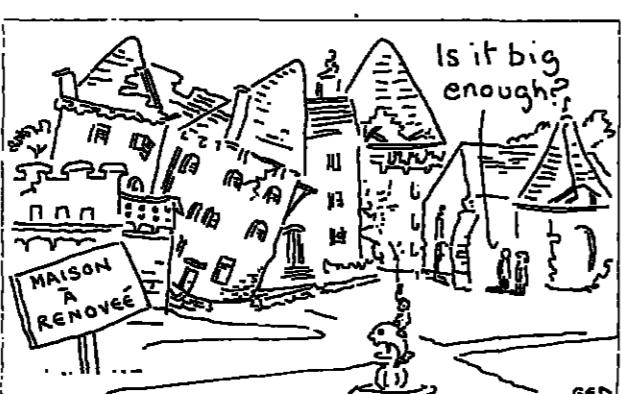
"But taking on too big a task is the largest single problem. Restoration costs here are about the same as they are in England. Labour costs are cheaper but the raw materials costs more, so things balance out. Putting in a bathroom may be fine and replacing a roof is fairly straightforward, but taking on both of those plus re-wiring and new plumbing can become daunting, especially if you are trying to have the work done long distance."

Part of the reason for the disillusionment this can cause is impatience: anyone buying a second home in France wants to be able to use it more or less immediately. That is why it is far better to spend a little extra on a house that is habitable but scruffy rather than on one that needs gutting before you can spend a night in it.

Even if the house is only for you, how many is "you"? I know of a couple with four married children who enjoy having long family holidays at their house in the Loire Valley. They have six bedrooms, but feel they need somewhere bigger.

Denis Dodridge, a former Newbury accountant who runs an estate agency in Eymet, says the two biggest pitfalls for British buyers are the amount of land they buy and the fact that they will take on too large a task in terms of restoration.

"People see that an acre of land here costs perhaps £800 to £1,000 and they think 'Lovely, we'll have some of that. But, of course, they often have no use for that much land and they have to have it maintained while they aren't here.'



the market it is important to decide how much space you want. Once you have a house there, you will soon discover more friends than you thought you had. You may also decide to rent it out for part of the year. The rental market is growing, therefore competition is fierce.

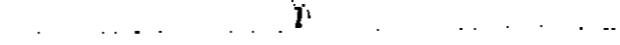
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On Fridays, *The Times/LBC Last-Minute France Hotline* is your guide to super-budget holiday travel and rental bargains. On Thursday afternoons on LBC NEWS TALK (97.3 FM), Angela Rippon in her *DriveTime* programme will preview the last-minute offers available in Friday's paper.



## C'est un fair cop, m'sieur



**ESSENTIAL FRENCH: LES FLICS**

prisonnier." This is what she would say, she said, if she had just shot her lover and she wanted to surrender to the police. "Mais je ne me libérai jamais" ("but I would never surrender").

I had to send to England for my *permis de conduire* (driving licence) and I was given a FFr100 amende (fine). But the *fine* had not only nipped a potential habitual traffic offender in the bud but fore stalled a *crime passionnel*.

Other useful words and expressions include: *Défense de stationner* — parking prohibited.

*La pervenche* — traffic warden (normally a woman) because of the blue uniform (literally, periwinkle; formerly known in the days of a man outfit as *une aubergine*; officially, *une contravention*).

*J'en ai pas pour longtemps* — I won't be long.

*Envoyez-moi ça en Angleterre!* (accompanied by a tearing gesture) — send it to me in England!

I recently asked a taxi driver what was the worst thing you could say to another driver. There may have been a degree of self-interest in his answer: "Tu auras dû prendre un taxi!" ("You ought to have taken a taxi.") Note drivers invariably use the *tu* form. Among the limited repertoire of polite possibilities, he also suggested "*Conducteur, de dimanche*" (Sunday driver). What was the secret of good driving, I asked him. "C'est la spécialité des anglais — le self control." We say *sangfroid*, the French say *self control*.

"*La conduite c'est la vie*," he added philosophically, "il faut garder son calme." ("Driving is like life — you have to stay calm.")

ANDY MARTIN

## PACKAGED AND READY TO PLAY

● The rapid growth of the game has rendered guide books on golf in France, particularly the few printed in English, virtually out of date as soon as they are published.

● But information is not impossible to gather. The French Government Tourist Office at 178 Piccadilly, London W1V 0AL, has just published a new brochure, *The Golfing Traveller in France*. It also has an information pack. Golf in France, and a road map with every course, location and telephone number, which are updated annually. Write to the tourist office enclosing £1.30 in stamps, plus your address and it will send all three publications.

● Hover-speed's SeaCat from Folkestone to Boulogne (0304 240241) takes only 45 minutes, and Le Touquet is barely a half-hour drive if you fancy a few days across the Channel.

● P & O Ferries (0304 223000) includes the fare for a car and two passengers, hotel and a choice of golf on four courses in Normandy in its Short Breaks brochure. Other ferry companies also offering golf breaks are Sally Lines (071-355 2266), Sealink Holidays (0233 647033) and Brittany Ferries (0705 751533).

● French Golf Holidays (0277 261004) virtually pioneered the long weekend at Hardelot and Le Touquet and has extended to Paris and Bordeaux. Brittany Direct Holidays (081-644 1225) is the expert in Brittany, while Par-Tee Tours (0923 284558) is experienced in providing golf packages to Biarritz.

● Fairways of France (0800 225501) is a fast-growing company with a widespread selection of holidays in many regions, and Eurogolf (0727 42256) features more and more destinations in France every year.

● The most comprehensive programme is offered by Longshot Golf Holidays (0730 68621), which links up with Air France to provide fly-drive holidays.

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● *The Times* is on sale in most major towns in France. To be sure of keeping up with our French series while you're on holiday, contact our subscriptions department, which can mail you a copy every day. A two-week subscription will cost £14.40. Please write to: News International Distribution Ltd, Subscriptions Dept, PO Box 479, Virgin Street, London E1 9XV (071-782 6129; fax 071-782 6130).

## QUESTIONS

1. Who was the first aviator successfully to fly across the Channel between the UK and France?

2. What was the Musée D'Orsay before it became a museum?

3. What is the banking area of Paris called?

● Conditions of entry: Employees (and their relatives) of *Times* Newspapers Ltd, T.A.T. Cophorne Hotels or their agents are ineligible for entry. The editor's decision is final. No correspondence can be entered into. *The Times* competition rules apply — available on request.



## Sail to France for free



CALAIS is most famous, perhaps, for Rodin's bronze statue *The Burghers* (above), dedicated to the officials who gave themselves as hostages to Edward III of England in 1347 to raise the siege of Calais. Many tourists in the town go in search of burgers of another kind, but discriminating visitors will find plenty of good eating places in Calais. The most satisfactory restaurant is still Le Channel on the seafront Boulevard de la Résistance, an archetypal French dining room down to its red gingham tablecloths. You have to be quick to get in while there is still room, and La Sol Meunière next door just isn't as good. Le Channel's telephone number is 010 33 21 34 42 30, and, except on Sundays and holidays, menus start at FFr85.

Of the Calais hotels the Meurice (010 33 21 34 57 03 40) is quiet and genteel, in a side street at the sea end of town, with a mixed bag of rooms from FFr260-375. The centrally sited Holiday Inn Garden Court (010 33 21 34 69 69) is new, functional and efficient (FFr380). The Pacary (010 33 21 96 68 00), with standardised rooms at FFr310, and the Métropol (010 33 21 97 54 00), which charges FFr220-340, are the best of the rest.

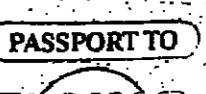
## HOW TO BOOK

Readers should book their travel before August 31 by contacting their local Abra travel agent, motororing organisation or Sealink direct on 0233 615222. Monday-Friday 7.30am to 8.30pm; Saturday 7.30am to 7.30pm; Sunday 9am to 5pm. Readers will then receive a voucher and a booking form entitling them to a free ticket for travel between September 14 and December 17, 1992.

After completing the first journey, readers should attach to the application form the counterfoil of the first ticket and 10 different *Passport to France* Sealink tokens from *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* between June 14 and June 27.

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## The agony or the ecstasy

To be or not to be a mother? That is the question Stephanie Calman can't answer

**A**woman walking along the street sees a handsome man. She thinks about kissing him, then having sex with him. As she walks, she imagines a relationship. Then she starts to worry: what if I fall in love with him and we live together, and he leaves me for someone else? She crosses the street and slaps the man across the face. "You bastard!" she cries, and storms away, leaving him baffled. This is a very significant joke for me. It illustrates exactly my fears about having children.

An otherwise functional adult of 31, I am floating in indecision. This is an anxious, occasionally semi-conscious state in which I am linked to my imagination by a twisted cord which supplies me with absurd scenarios of my possible future as a mother.

In one, my first child is born with a chronic illness. I give up work to spend all my time worrying and taking it to the hospital, while my boyfriend's career becomes more and more glamorous and remote. Then the second child, jealous of the attention given to the first, gets into various kinds of trouble and have to slow, expensive therapy. I become depressed and lose my looks, figure and talent. My boyfriend goes off with someone as lively as I used to be. I end up in a documentary about people who chain smoke and live on income support.

At the same time, I have this other fantasy, a classic pessimist's dream: my children are bright and beautiful, and have lots of friends, and no allergies or addictions or acne. We all live happily ever after in a house with sunshine permanently pouring through the windows like a commercial for life assurance.

I open my mouth but draw no conclusion. I am suspended in procrastinative fluid.

"It's an extraordinary experience; it changes you for ever," they tell me about motherhood. They say the same about India. But does that mean I have to go and see all those people dying in the streets?

To get better perspective on this business, I have started doing some research. I watch documentaries about the communication skills of children around the world. I sit in the kitchens of parents I've just met and quiz them about learning development and peer group dynamics. I

read articles on pages like this one. And meanwhile the emotions swell, making a mockery of my intelligence gathering. I identify with the (childless) woman in the *Tony Marchant* play who wanted — ever so gently — to bite a baby's bottom. I watch the children from the local primary school going up the street hand in hand, their little voices babbling, and tears come into my eyes. I ask a mother of toddlers: "How has it changed your life?" And she says, "Well, every surface in the house is now coated with jam."

Right now I have these maternal longings regularly, my boyfriend times them. However, I am freaked out by the biology. An entire person covered in slime bursts out of your intimate regions, and no one thinks it's strange. This is a Stephen King story, isn't it? You can tell me. The people I ask, "How do you do it?" answer: "You just do." I see.

**W**hen I look at some of the people I have known who chose not to become parents, the argument tips way over in favour of chucking the diaphragm out right away. My parents' friends Sophie and Mike couldn't possibly have their equilibrium upset by children. They have their print collection and their Lancia and their routine, and it all has to be just so. Twenty-five years later, Sophie still mentions the time we went to visit them in Chippingham and I put my sticky hands on her silk dress.

Then there are Emma and Geoff, whose devotions are to exotic holidays and stereo equipment. Dinner there is an audio-visual experience usually featuring a safari and/or slides accompanied by detailed commentary. Emma adores wildebeest. She finds children "smelly, mucky things". Geoff doesn't fancy — literally — his wife as a mother. Having flashed a camera at everything east and west of the Nile, he regards breast-feeding as indecent exposure.

Needless to say, I have friends also glad to be childless who are utterly lovely. A couple spring to mind who aren't uptight or obsessional and even have their friends' kids to stay. If I thought I could go into my forties with a relationship as strong as theirs it would almost be worth giving up the idea of kids for good. But not quite.



My scrutiny of child-rearing couples only exacerbates the dilemma. On the one hand most derive great pleasure from their children; on the other hand the women give up an awful lot. For the professionally ambitious, reconciling their/greatest dream with that degree of unselfishness seems an all but insurmountable challenge. My greatest fear of alimony this year was to walk an arthritic woman to the tube station. I can hardly see myself giving up invitations to the movies to stay home and be spattered with egg. If I'm honest, I'm also afraid to encourage my childish side. Part of me just

dying for an excuse to get out the dolls' house; if it became addictive I could lose my place in the world.

Encounters with the small people themselves inspire me to extremes of hormone-fuelled ecstasy or homicidal rage. Recently I met a couple whose two-year-old girl is so delightful — placid, cheerful, curious — that I'm inclined to stay away in case I go home and have one of those "accidents" that befall intelligent women when they near the end of child-bearing age. The antidote, of course, is an evening — or even ten minutes — in the company of those four-year-olds whose parents believe "Justin

and Gemma instinctively find their own bedtimes", as they lie under the table banging their heads on the floor.

So I'm no further forward. I have made one "decision": to be there when it happens. I can't quite identify with the "can't see what the fuss is about", back-to-the-boardroom mothers who, in the tradition of their great grandmothers, see their babies for about an hour a day. A visit with them suggests the need for an RSPCA-style poster campaign: "A baby isn't just for Christmas: it's for life."

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DAVINA LLOYD

**B**eing "thrown in at the deep end" is a recommended introduction to some activities: it cannot be advised for teaching children to swim. You can easily identify even adults who have been terrorised into swimming this way. They use "new hardo stroke", in which the head is craned out of the water as though protecting a pearl.

For a number of people, swimming is a back-pocket skill: something you keep concealed about your person with your AA card in case of emergencies. Such folk may not have visited a public pool for years. Gone are the slippery baths of yore, where you could hire a piece of soap as well as a towel. Gone, too, are the corridors of dangerous, damp municipal tilings.

You need to enter the swimming area by way of a chilly footbath, a kind of compulsory disinfectant minestrone, awash with athlete's foot spores and old plasters. Now, a warm shower welcomes you to vaulted domes in make-the-people-happy primary colours, wave machines, disco music, fountains and a slide in the shape of a frog.

The best option is to buy qualified instruction for your kids. They can enjoy the benefits of cork floats and inflatable costumes, while someone else teaches them how to turn dog-paddle into Olympic-standard backstroke.

Your job is to sew on the badges. First, the beginner's badge, which has a penguin on it and is awarded to anyone who attends the class in a bathing costume. Next, the improver's badge, for anyone who actually gets into the water. Then follow badges for five, ten, 15 metres, all the way up to Crossing the Dardanelles badge. I wondered at one point that my son could stay afloat, given his trunks were weighted down with so many badges.

Professional lessons fulfil

their function. Your children will learn to leap off high boards, collect objects off the bottom as well as any pearl diver, participate in synchronised displays and swim safely unaided.

If you want to do the "Watch me mum" bit, you can view proceedings from the overlooking licensed bar which replaces the old slatted spectator benches. And if you want to stay completely dry, become a swimming pool attendant. Wearing extremely brief shorts and flip-flops, they stay bone dry on the sidelines, chatting each other up, while the children in the water get on just swimmingly.

## Tall tales made to measure

An original bedtime story can be highly satisfying for teller and listener

A LONG day is ending. The children are inching their way to bed. Adult time beckons their parents. But the cherubs have one last, insistent demand: "Tell us a story."

They won't be fobbed off

with a reading of *Postman Pat* or *Burglar Bill*. Only a parental original will do. Your enthusiasm for creativity has come home to roost. Storytelling makes extraordinary demands on parents and

careers. It requires us to dust down our child selves while honing our adult narrative skills.

Now there is a new book

from America, *Storytelling and the Art of the Imagination*

(Element Books, £7.99, published June 25), encouraging us to make up stories for both children and adults. Nancy Mellon, the author, identifies the recurring, seductive themes of a good story, and reminds us of the deep satisfaction it can give teller and hearer alike.

I asked nine-year-old Mark what he liked about being told stories. "They're magical because after you've read a book, or had it read to you, you know what's going to happen. But a story which is being made up is completely new."

ADRIENNE Katz, the author of many books on parents and children, says: "In making up a story, you place your child's experience centrally: it's totally tailored to their taste and humour." Made-up stories can include special requests: my two-year-old already insists on playing a starring role in my stories, whose heroines must bear her name. Stories like this increasingly become collaborative efforts, with the child eventually becoming confident enough to originate stories itself.

Ms Katz told her children an on-going serial, with new episodes nightly. A giraffe travelled round London in an open-topped bus, ended up in hospital, and was nursed back to health by a four-year-old girl. "One of the most important elements is that the animal has a friend who is obviously your child in disguise. The child is always more resourceful than the adults."

Ms Mellon invites storytellers to use old themes and archetypes. Your characters will go on a journey, impelled by a quest or wish. They may suddenly fall (like Alice down the rabbit hole) or rise (magic carpets are handy, flying to the moon is a staple). Mountains will be climbed and lakes traversed, dragons and witches vanquished, woods and castles escaped from. Objects are lost and found.

Storytelling should not become another "ought", reluctantly but guiltily added to our good parenting list. Says Ms Katz: "It's easier than you think — you don't have to be a creative genius to do it."

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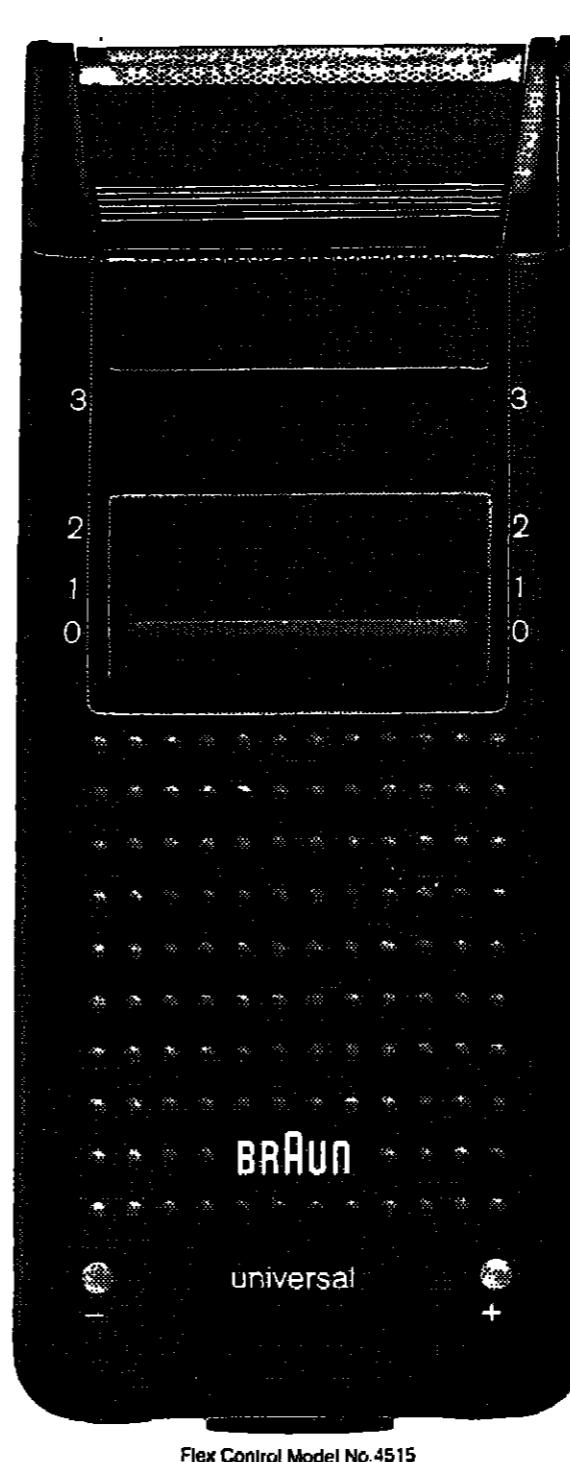
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## MEDIA MOLE

JONATHAN Powell, the controller of BBC1, has long harboured a plan to run the BBC's second favourite home-grown soap, *Casualty*, twice a week instead of in current once.

*Casualty's* nine million or so viewers were to be given a second helping of dramatic events as much-needed competition for ITV's *The Bill*, had Mr Powell's plan gone through. But it did not. The reason has nothing to do with the prime minister, or others at Number 10 Downing Street, despite the rumour circulating at Television Centre. It is thought that the idea was dismissed by John Birt, the BBC's director-general designate, who is believed to want to reposition the corporation more up-market.

Such a difference of approach to BBC soaps has left Mr Powell's friends wondering whether he will be able to stand the pressure at the helm of the BBC's flagship television channel once Mr Birt takes over complete control next year.

WHOOP! Goldberg has astonished Hollywood with her power at the box office. Her new film for Disney, *Sister Act*, a comedy about a nun (played by Goldberg), confounded industry insiders by taking \$2.8 million in its first 10 days of release in the United States.



Whoopi Goldberg: pulling

Now film industry lore has always had it that a female star could never "open" a picture — that is, could never attract a wide audience quickly. Ms Goldberg has proved them wrong, and the other nice thing is that her costar is none other than our own dear Maggie Smith.

GEOFFREY WANSSELL

ATTEMPTS to find a chief executive for the new ITV central scheduling and commissioning unit have not proved quite as easy as some had hoped.

A short list of head-hunted candidates has been drawn up and, so rumour has it, includes James Garrow, former chief executive of TV5, the ITV contractor which lost its franchise. Originally, some ITV mandarins had hoped to lure Michael Grade away from Channel 4 to run the whole operation; now the job is split in two and no one wants the chief executive post or the aggravation of 15 different ITV bosses. With a question mark over the post, the person to decide exactly what will appear on the ITV, a network director, is unlikely to be found before the end of the year.

The British edition of *Mad* has been edited and — until last year — published by Ron Letchford since

mercilessly spoofed: Archie, L'il

Orphan Annie — even Mickey Mouse, who was rechristened Mickey Rodent, and sported possibly the earliest manifestation of designer stubble.

The magazine has hardly altered in appearance since issue 27 (April 1956) featured the gap-toothed, gap-brained, freckled, bat-eared, and grinning car-headed loony called Alfred E. Neuman. Neuman has appeared on virtually every cover since, playing roles as varied as George Washington, a Teenage Mutant Hero Turtle and an Italian organ grinder (with King Kong as the monkey). Every year, proud parents send in photographs of children who they imagine resemble him. In 1960, *Mad* published a widely circulated photograph of a ten-year-old Prince Charles. This elicited a letter on what looked like Buckingham Palace notepaper: "Dear Sirs, no, it isn't a bit — not the least little bit like me. So jolly well stow it! See! Charles P."

The British edition of *Mad* has

been edited and — until last year — published by Ron Letchford since

the mid 1970s. Fleetway Editions now handle publishing and distribution, but Mr Letchford still oversees everything else. One task is to commission four new covers per year, because in the United States only eight 48-page editions are published annually. Whereas here we have a monthly 32-page issue. One recent British cover depicted John Major and the caption "Congratulations on remaining prime minister — we were with you all the way"; the rear cover showed Neil Kinnock ("Congratulations on becoming prime minister — we were with you all the way") — but then *Mad* was always apolitical: every four years Alfred E. Neuman runs for president under the slogan "You Could Do Worse. You Always Have!"

"We sometimes substitute British articles," Mr Letchford says. "if

something is just too American." The mainstay of the magazine is the monthly film spoof, although because most box office smashes are so crazy to begin with — *Dick Tracy*, *Hook*, *Batman* — it is getting harder to send them up.

Timing too is slipping — a recent cover featured *The Addams Family* when the film was already out on video. "We're making up for that with the August cover," Mr Letchford says. "It features *Batman II*, and will be on sale six days after the film opens."

The magazine is unique and hugely under-rated — it will continue to refuse advertising, and continue to mock the advertisers (although, to date, none has ever sued); it will continue to lance the hypocrisy and hyperbole within society, the arts and business. It is funny, certainly, but on a deeper level — and it dawns upon you after reading only a very few issues — *Mad* is truly sane.

Another problem is to persuade W.H. Smith not to place the magazine on the top shelf and not to dump it with *Beano* and *Dandy*. So just what is the target audience for *Mad*? "We don't have one. Bill Gaines was always asked that — he said his target audience was himself. I receive letters from

## International lampoon

*Mad* magazine has been attacking hypocrisy and hyperbole for 40 years. It is a sane reaction, says Joseph Connolly

**T**he prominent obituaries devoted to the American publisher, William M. Gaines, earlier this month alerted many to the fact that his most famous creation, *Mad* magazine, is — 40 years on — still alive and kicking. Maybe not kicking quite so energetically as during the 1960s, when in America each issue sold more than two million copies and the British edition topped 80,000, but sales are still around half those figures.

There is something so comforting about *Mad* that one feels it somehow ought to have petered out sometime in the mid 1970s. Maybe this is its secret — simply refusing to change. The magazine has blazed on, the quality of the artwork (if not always the wit) remaining high.

*Mad* truly is, as its slogan runs, number one in a field of one: a humorous magazine which pre-dates *Private Eye*, out-sold (and outlasted) *Punch* and makes *Viz* look crudely produced and ill-drawn. In an age when magazines virtually blame their demise upon declining advertising revenue, *Mad* has consistently refused any advertising at all: what look like glossy ads for whisky or cigarettes are in fact cruelly accurate lampoons.

*Mad* was founded more or less by accident: Gaines had been profitably publishing horror comics throughout the 1940s, and probably would have continued to do so had not America suffered one of its periodic fits of puritanism, and they were more or less censored out of business. Gaines and his best cartoonist, Harvey Kurtzman, came up with the idea of a magazine whose initial brief was to satirise the very comics they had been forbidden to produce: it was entitled *Tales Calculated to Drive You Mad* (*Humor in a Jugular Vein*) and later modified to the snappier *Mad*. Every icon of American comic book art was mercilessly spoofed: Archie, L'il



In a jocular vein: the late William M. Gaines, publisher of *Mad*, and the debut, in 1956, of Alfred E. Neumann, the magazine's mascot



Every icon of American comic book art was mercilessly spoofed

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## Getting there is half the fear

Foreign trips generate good headlines, but political leaders must mind their backs while they are away

### PRESS WATCH

**Bernard Ingham**



**D**ictators are thought to have more trouble with foreign travel than democratic leaders. Those who travel are often thought foolhardy, and the media keep a close watch on developments back at the ranch. Those who stay at home when expected abroad are presumed to be in political trouble.

By contrast, presidents and prime ministers of the democracies can travel safe in the knowledge that they will not be pushed out while they are away. After all, they are legitimate.

Broadly, these assumptions still seem justified, although the debate continues over whether Margaret Thatcher would have retained office had she not attended an international conference in Paris during the Tory leadership election in November 1990.

Her critics seem to assume that the press would have forsaken any suggestion that, by staying at home, she was running scared, and that she would have used her time in London to grab up votes. Neither would have done any such thing. But that is by the way.

The point is that democratic leaders are gloriously free to roam the world without fearing for their political lives. Occasionally, they might even indulge in a little international adventure to divert attention from their domestic problems. Mrs Thatcher's second election victory is attributed to the Falklands campaign ten years ago. I have been (eccentrically) accused of winning the third for her with her media triumph in the Soviet Union in 1987.

International travel is not, however, without its problems for democratic leaders, especially now that technology has shrunk the globe. For one thing, there is far too much of it. George Bush is in trouble for alleged over-in-

gulgence. British ministers are forever on planes to and from the wider Europe. Those who have never experienced a British presidency of the EC ain't seen nothing yet. Summits are two a penny — EC, Nato, ECSC, G7, Commonwealth and environmental.

Then there is the need — at least in Calvinistic Britain — to show the folks back home that you are not just swanning around. While civil service rules laid it down in my day that no serious work should be done after a long flight without rest, prime ministers hit the ground running and undertake grossly overloaded programmes. They also fly back overnight, as John Major did on Saturday from Brazil, to save working time or to get to another engagement. Or just to rub in how diligent they are.

While they are abroad their attention is divided between domestic events and international diplomacy. Journalists travelling with the prime minister keep in close touch with their offices in London and expect instant reactions to any event of real or imagined significance.

Satellite communications mean that film of his reaction is immediately bounced back home, whereas in the early 1980s I was still employed as a courier by the BBC and ITN to carry film cassettes back to Heathrow. Consequently, some domestic events can dominate coverage of a foreign tour — as last week's entirely understandable ministerial hand-wringing over Maastricht disturbed Mr Major's progress to Rio.

**T**he mice will play when the cat's away, but it is a poor prime minister who cannot win easy headlines back home about his long distant crushing of dissent or even of revolts-never-were. Hence last Thursday "Major calls Cabinet doubters to heel" (*The Daily Telegraph*); "Major reads the riot act" (*Daily Mail*); "Euro-sceptic ministers forced to back PM" (*The Guardian*); and "Major cools down Euro-backed turmoil" (*Daily Express*).

Securing such macho coverage was like taking candy from a baby when Mrs Thatcher swung her handbag in foreign parts. But it did not dispose of the problem. After Nigel Lawson, Nicholas Ridley and Sir Geoffrey Howe had departed over Europe, Mrs Thatcher came to wonder who would resign when she next landed at Heathrow. It turned out to be herself.

John Major is eight years away from such traumas. Which brings me back to dictators. They lead a simple life when in doubt, don't travel. For leaders of democracies, getting through a day abroad is much more complicated. "Supporters" and journalists make sure their political security is less than comfortable, as Mr Major can testify, as the EC will dog his travels this year, and for a long time to come.

**Radios 1 and 2 are under attack, but fighting back.**

**Melinda**

**Wittstock asks their leaders for the reasons**

**W**henever a Tory think-tank fires off a missive on the future of the BBC, Radios 1 and 2 are always among the first targets. Their proposed fate? To bite one of three different bullets: advertising, privatisation or closure.

Those who would resort to such measures cannot fathom why the BBC should spend licence money on broadcasting the endless diet of pop hits, easy listening and irate DJs, speak to be found on just about every commercial station in the country.

The controllers of Radio 1 and Radio 2, however, wonder how the opinion-formers can arrive at their conclusions without having listened to either station. "They all listen to Radios 3 and 4 and don't hear what Radios 1 and 2 are broadcasting," says Francis Line, controller of Radio 2. "They just don't realise how distinctive we are from the commercial stations."

Johnny Beerling, the controller of Radio 1, says: "It's just typical of people, even some in the BBC, who haven't listened to the network in 20 years. Radio 1 has changed enormously; it fulfils a public service every bit as much as Radio 3 in backing new musicians, broadcasting live concerts and producing documentaries."

As both stations approach their 25th anniversaries, on September 30, and the government prepares its green paper on the future of the BBC, the controllers are determined to get their message across to those who otherwise would not listen. The networks have separately appointed an advertising agency, Ark, to devise campaigns that will win over the sceptics. Radio 1 and Radio 2 will each devote just 3 per cent of their respective annual budgets of £31 million and £48 million to advertising.

From September, readers of *The Economist*, *The Spectator* and quality newspapers expect a few public service messages from Radio 1. "Why should people like rock and pop have commercials forced on them any more than people who like classical music or talk radio?"



**'Why should people who like rock and pop have commercials forced on them any more than people who like classical music or talk radio?'**

Johnny Beerling



**'We need to shout about what we do. Our listeners know we perform a public service, but the politicians who will decide our future do not.'**

Francis Line

independents cannot financially sustain: 1,000 hours of studio time is devoted each year to recording new bands. 4,000 hours a year is given over to live concerts; there are six social action campaigns on issues ranging from racism to suicide and sexuality; and an annual ration of more than 100 hours of documentaries. The station says it also broadcasts a broader range of music than its competition, playing 1,400 different songs each week, compared to the commercial stations' 300 to 400.

"The commercial stations just follow the record sales charts but we lead the charts, breaking new ground by being the first to play a band, sometimes before it has even signed with a record company," Mr Beerling says.

**M**aurice Oberstein, chairman and chief executive of PolyGram Records, recently told Mr Beerling that the British recording industry was healthier than its American counterpart "because of the continued support Radio 1 has given to new up-and-coming bands via the studio sessions and broadcasts in the John Peel, Mark Goodier and Tommy Vance programmes."

Mr Ingham's findings speak volumes about the wide gulf between Radio 1 and local commercial rivals, as well as anything the second national commercial station, to be launched early next year by Virgin and TV-am, is likely to offer listeners. Arguments over the respective merits of the two stations have been raised by the BBC's own research department, which found that the

future, gave a warning that two-thirds of Radio 1's audience would desert it if it dropped pop hits and recommended that the network build on its strength by "moving to the higher ground" with a still-broad mix of music, more discussion and documentary programmes, a permanent information hotline and even more live concerts. Mr Beerling has made moves in that direction, announcing plans for more "serious" disc jockeys, more comedy and more debate.

Radio 2, which has seen its audience drop by 5 per cent in five years and is more vulnerable to competition from local "golden oldies" stations as well as the new Classic FM national station, to be launched this autumn, deploys similar arguments in its favour. In a BBC document called *Serving the Public*, Ms Line argues that her rivals could not hope to match Radio 2's arts, social action and religious output, as well as its £8 million-a-year live music budget and patronage of the BBC Big Band and BBC Concert Orchestra. She adds that the station's news coverage often rivals that of Radio 4. "On the day of the Whitehall bomb in January, our 10am, 11am and noon summaries were all extended to bring reports from the scene, eyewitness accounts, assessments and reactions. Radio 4, by contrast, was able to accommodate only one brief newsflash and a 30-second expansion of one summary during the same time span."

Ms Line has tough words for anyone dismissing Radio 2. "We will be able to get away from simply ripping stories out of the newspapers. We will be able to break more stories,"

she says. "We will see a superior news product here," he says. "We will be able to get away from simply ripping stories out of the newspapers. We will be able to break more stories."

While other local news outlets in New York have to cater to an audience that lives far beyond the city's boundaries because their broadcast licences compel them to serve the whole of New York state, New Jersey and Connecticut, Time-Warner's cable channel will be able to concentrate on the city alone.

Mr Sagan says he plans to appoint the only full-time television correspondent covering Staten Island, the smallest of New York City's five boroughs, and assign another video journalist to cover mass transit, a specialist post achieved by only one of New York's four daily newspapers.

As the country's second largest cable television operator, Time-Warner will be able to guarantee the new channel immediate access to some 850,000 homes across the city — an access wide enough to provoke apprehension in local newspapers and radio stations as well as rival television channels.

JAMES BONE  
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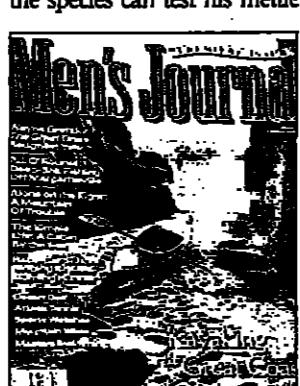
## Right off the beaten track

**M**en's Journal is hoping that its readers will take a serious interest in adventure and sport, rather than sitting back in their armchairs and reading about it

**T**wenty-five years ago, lead guitarists like Jimi Hendrix and Eric Clapton acted out an important male fantasy role, making sweet music and supposedly having their pick of every woman in sight. Now Straight Arrow, the American publisher of *Rolling Stone*, rock's original counter-culture magazine which developed into a multi-million dollar publishing phenomenon, has defined the preoccupation of the grown up male rock fan. In the United States it has launched *Men's Journal*, described as a "brother" publication to *Rolling Stone* and aimed at men who are interested in adventure, participation sports, travel and fitness.

Suddenly, it seems, publishers on both sides of the Atlantic are discovering that man is a sporting animal. It is impossible to pick up a men's magazine in Britain without reading a story on Chris Lewis (GQ this month) or Gary Lineker (Esquire's current cover). Next month GQ devotes a whole issue to sport. For him recently announced that it was to spin off its *Total Sport* supplement into a separate monthly next year. Two weeks ago a new glossy sports magazine, *Sports Quarterly*, was launched by contract publishers TMP. It claims to have sold 70,000 copies at a £2.50. After dabbling with style and sex, men's general interest publishers have discovered a third "s" — sport — to continue the momentum in one of the few growing sectors of the periodical market.

But then Britain has no established general interest sports magazine. One of the more interesting Maxwell launches, the glossy *Sportsweek*, failed after five months in 1987 — largely the victim of sport's excellent coverage in the national papers. In the US the situation is different. There are no national papers and 38-year-old *Sports Illustrated*, owned by Time-Warner, sweeps the board in publishing general sports features. Its topical formula sells 3.15 million copies



**Men's Journal first issue**

against the elements. *Men's Journal* editor John Rasmus says he is trying to produce a magazine "relevant to a generation which grew up with *Rolling Stone*". His readers are expected to get the same kicks from white-water rafting or potholing as from listening to the Rolling Stones at Altamont.

Currently published quarterly, *Men's Journal* plans to go monthly next year when, according to circulation director Howard Katz, it is also likely to be distributed in Britain. So successful proved the first issue, carrying a May-June deadline, that the initial 135,000 copies sold out, and an extra 65,000 have been printed. This highly professional production combines the best of *Rolling Stone's* presentation with articles by fashionable writers now dis-

**T**he next generation of television reporter is about to arrive on the streets of New York. Working alone, these high-tech, low-cost correspondents will wield video cameras with the same ease that print journalists handle their notebooks. Once they have finished shooting and reporting the story, they will return to base and may even edit the piece themselves.

Time-Warner, the world's largest media company, this week began training 20 such "video journalists" in preparation for the launch of a 24-hour CNN-style local news cable channel in New York City in September.

Can *Men's Journal* add to the Werner fortunes? It depends on how much *Rolling Stone* readers are willing to get off their collective backsides and discover the joys of — two more features from the first issue — attack tennis and climbing the Eiger. Michael Ver Meulen, editor of GQ in Britain, is not convinced. He brackets *Men's Journal* with Britain's *Granta* — both aimed at the armchair adventurer. But then Woodstock man has to have something to fill his fantasy life.

ANDREW LYCETT  
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people, with a reporter, cameraman, soundman and field producer. But the new channel will change all that. Each video journalist will be equipped with two bags, one containing a Sony Hi-8 video camera and the other filled with accessories, such as lights to mount on the camera, a tripod and a tiny video monitor.

When interviewing, the reporter will also film the subject with the video camera, either

successfully for television too. "In certain poor lighting conditions, you can see the difference," admits Paul Sagan, the head of the new channel. "But the viewer won't notice it."

At some television stations,

such as the CBS-affiliated station in New York where Mr Sagan used to work as news director, news crews sometimes include as many as four

looking through the viewfinder or watching the shot on a monitor on his lap. Cutaway shots showing the interviewee's face can be added afterwards. The video journalist will then return to the newsroom where his Hi-8 tape will be upgraded to Beta to maximise quality. The reporter-cameraman will work with a professional editor to edit his story, preparing it for inclusion in any of the 30-minute cycles in what is known as the "news wheel".

Rumoured to cost \$8-\$10 million to start up, the Time-Warner channel brings the now common format of all-news local radio to the television screen. It will be the fifth cable station to open since 1986 offering a diet of local news around the clock, covering everything from closing stock prices of local companies to coverage of local high-

school sports teams.

Many media experts see such all-news channels as part of a general move towards niche-marketing, made possible by cable television. They predict that every major city in the country will have its own 24-hour local news station by the end of the decade.

So far, however, only one other all-news channel in the United States, the Orange

County News Channel in California, routinely uses Hi-8 technology. But the station, serving the prosperous suburbs between Los Angeles and San Diego, still employs cameramen along with reporters, and economises by getting its cameramen to do the editing.

Mr Sagan says that his system of video journalism will enable him to have more reporters out on the street, and thus to operate more like a newspaper than a traditional

**A new age of video reportage**

**Television journalists will use video cameras to film their own reports from September, when Time-Warner launches its local news cable station in New York**

**We will be able to get away from simply ripping stories out of the newspapers. We will be able to break more stories'**

**JAMES BONE**  
© Times Newspapers Ltd 1992

# Partners in progress

**H**igh-flying graduates aged up to 28, and with a good degree in a specified subject, can put themselves on the fast track to successful careers in industry and business by joining the Teaching Company Scheme (TCS).

The TCS sets up and runs partnerships between industry and academic centres, linked by one or more graduate "associates". They spend two years working in a company on projects vital to its future but beyond its present resources. The company draws on the expertise, knowledge and skill not only of the associates but also of the academic centre. This year marks the 1,000th successful placement.

In addition to gaining valuable experience and training from this government-sponsored scheme, the associate is well placed to start a successful career; at the end of the two-year scheme, many associates are appointed to middle management and a good proportion achieve senior management early.

TCS has now been extended beyond the original areas of science and technology, to include industrial design, business marketing and psychology. "Technology alone is too narrow," Dr Ed Robson, the TCS director, says. "All business subjects must be looked at, including selling, marketing and design."

Plymouth Business School, for example, is selecting its first associates in marketing. One will be employed by a small firm making

**Sally Watts describes a scheme giving graduates a head start in business**

kitchen cabinets, which until now have been built into homes put up by leading house builders; but the recession means the company is looking to enter the retail trade.

A second associate will join a firm making research instruments; this has obtained much of its business from exhibitions, but now needs a proper marketing strategy.

"Associates will enhance their career, and their CV, by being involved—not just as sales reps, but in devising and implementing marketing strategy," says Jim Pearce, senior lecturer in business operations. "Marketing is an essential innovation for the south-west. Many small firms don't know how to market themselves."

David Clark was one of the TCS's first marketing associates. He took a BSc Hons at Aston University in business with a marketing option and, at 28, has just completed his work for Incastes Associates, a marine electronics company at Ringwood, Hampshire. The firm also employed an engineering associate—"two excellent post-graduates," according to Harold Tattersall, the managing director.

Mr Clark's role was to establish a marketing function. He worked with distributors, assessed company needs, and marketed the products, with guidance from a

Bournemouth Polytechnic marketing specialist. In addition, he has developed the company's management information systems.

Although 65 per cent of associates are offered permanent jobs, this may be less likely with a small company or in a recession. Mr Clark, now job-hunting from his home at Newcastle-under-Lyme, says: "In realistic conditions, a TCS programme will stand you in good stead for a job. You are given more experience and involvement than in most jobs, and greater responsibility is thrust upon you quickly."

Durham University Business School has also developed a marketing liaison with the TCS. It has been working with smaller firms keen to trade with Europe, but daunted by the export process, so Bill Ferguson, director of DUBS international business group, felt it would help to "put in a pair of hands".

Jenny Morgan, an early associate in the scheme, is a Keele graduate in French and psychology (a specialist with increasing industrial uses). Four years ago she joined Canford Audio, at Washington, Tyne and Wear.

Her remit was first, to take her firm into France and second, to establish an export marketing department. The first she achieved by

examining the various options—joint venture, agency and so on—then setting up a sales and servicing company at Strasbourg; today it has £350,000 turnover. The home-based export marketing department, started in 1988, now has five staff.

When Miss Morgan's association ended, she became marketing manager. The company then took on a second associate, Anne Tattersall, to create an outlet in Germany; this will open in November. Miss Tattersall, aged 25, has a European business degree with marketing, and a German diploma in business studies. She is now Canford Audio's marketing executive.

The two women have seen the company's export turnover increase from 2 to 20 per cent. Both have passed the Institute of Export exams and Miss Morgan, 28, has also passed those of the Institute of Marketing. "The programme enabled us to recruit high-calibre graduates and we have benefited from the very close tie-up with DUBS," says Hugh Morgan Williams, the company chairman.

TC associates now have an additional advantage: they can use their programmes towards a higher degree through the Credit Accumulation and Transfer Scheme (CATS), which gives credit rating for completed work and training experience.

• The Teaching Company Scheme, Hillside House, 79, London Street, Faringdon, Oxon, SN7 8AA.



On-screen success: Jenny Morgan is now a marketing manager



**DIRECTIONS Week '92**, which is supported by *The Sunday Times* and *The Sunday Times* and runs from June 30 to July 4 at the Business Design Centre, Islington, north London, will combine two career fairs this year. The first, *The London Graduate Recruitment Fair* (June 30 to July 2), is organised by London University's careers advisory service. It will offer guidance for all new graduates on job opportunities and postgraduate courses, from more than 100 exhibitors already booked.

The second, *The Schools' Fair*, on July 3 and 4, is for school leavers going into higher education or employment, and will provide guidance on degree choice, university and vocational training programmes. Seminars and workshops will enable all students to meet representatives from business and colleges.

• Hotline: *Schools' Fair* 071-782 6872, *London Graduate Recruitment Fair* 0800 252183.

071-481 4481

## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

FAX 071-782 7828



### GOVERNMENT OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS

The Government of the Cayman Islands has a vacancy for the position of

#### AUDITOR GENERAL

The Cayman Islands are a British Crown colony in the West Indies located 450 miles south of Miami, Florida. A successful offshore financial centre and popular tourist destination with a population of 28,000, they enjoy one of the highest living standards in the Caribbean.

The duties and powers of the Auditor General are prescribed in the Public Finance and Audit Law. In particular it is the duty of the Auditor General to examine, enquire into and audit the accounts of the Accountant General and of other accounting officers in respect of public monies, stamps, securities, stores and any other public property.

The Auditor General, who is head of the Cayman Islands Audit Office, is directly responsible to the Governor for the auditing of all Government accounts.

Applicants should hold a relevant professional qualification and should have at least 10 years experience, including a period at senior administration level.

Salary will be CIS 59,076 pr annum tax free (CIS = US\$ 1.20). Benefits include air passages, medical care and a Contracted Officers Supplement of 15% of salary paid monthly. Appointment will be on a two year contract.

Application forms, together with recruitment notes, are available from:

The Cayman Islands Government Office  
Trevor House  
100 Brompton Road  
London SW3 1EX

Telephone: 071 823 7613

Completed application form with a curriculum vitae should be returned by 3 July 1992.

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If you have the skills to meet this challenging role, please contact Miss Deborah Wilkinson during office hours on (091) 2246224 or 456102 for an information pack, or phone (091) 2751505 (24 hour answering service) quoting ref. 207/2.

CV's should be returned to Division of Human Resources, Northern Regional Health Authority, Bentfield Road, Newcastle upon Tyne NE2 4PY by 30 June 1992.

This Authority operates a No Smoking Policy.



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Further details and application form from Personnel Services, Polytechnic of East London, Romford Road, London E15 4LZ. Tel. 081 590 7722 ext 4321. Please quote ref. no. 18/11/92. Closing date 26 June 1992.

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Contact the Personnel Officer, at Newlon Housing Trust, 1/7 Lower Clepton Road, London E5 0NS.

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For an application form and information pack, contact the Personnel Manager, St Nicholas House, Aberdeen, AB9 1AY, Tel 0224-276276 ext 2156 or 624048. Closing Date 3 July. This post is open to job sharing and applications from disabled persons are particularly welcome.

THE TIMES THE SUNDAY TIMES TCS THE TIMES EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT

### DIRECTIONS WEEK '92

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July 3rd 10.00-18.00

July 4th 10.00-17.00

For further details Tel: 071-782 6872

THE DAILY TIMES



## BBC1

- 6.00 Cefax (58158) 6.30 Breakfast News (42055871)  
 9.05 Perfect Strangers. American comedy series about two long-lost cousins (r) (6309974) 9.30 Today's Gourmet. A four-course meal of 700 calories per person (40993)  
 10.00 News, regional news and weather (6157535) 10.05 Playdays (s) (4214982) 10.25 Stoppit and Tidypup (r) (6150622) 10.35 Beautywise. Advice on common skin complaints and how to choose clothes that flatter your looks (r) (4420622)  
 11.00 News, regional news and weather (9971790) 11.05 Travel Show Guide. What Brittany has to offer the holidaymaker (r) (1348023)  
 11.35 The Hogan Family. American domestic comedy (4790516)  
 12.00 News, regional news and weather (7952784) 12.05 Summer Scene. Among the guests are Jeff Banks, Jane Asher, David Bellamy and Patricia Routledge. Music is provided by Curtis Stigers (8555974) 12.55 Regional News and weather (6096244)  
 1.00 One O'Clock News, (Cefax) Weather (82544) 1.30 Neighbours. (Cefax) (5) (5965571)  
 1.50 Royal Ascot. Live coverage of the 2.30, 3.05, 3.45 and, on BBC2, 4.20 races (s) (3815546)  
 3.55 Just So Stories (4890516) 4.05 Chucklevision (r) (s) (2890448)  
 4.25 Watt On Earth. Episode nine of the 12-part science-fiction comedy series (r) (s) (9174910) 4.45 Pirates of Dark Water. Animated adventures. (Cefax) (4370061)  
 5.00 Newsround (5766055) 5.10 Actv8. High-energy sports. Today — earthball and canoe camping. (Cefax) (s) (9475158)  
 5.35 Neighbours (r). (Cefax) (s) (2789686). Northern Ireland: Inside Ulster  
 6.00 Six O'Clock News with Peter Sissons and Anna Ford. (Cefax) Weather (535)  
 6.30 Regional News Magazines (887). Northern Ireland: Neighbours  
 7.00 Noel's Addicts. Among Noel Edmonds' guests is a factory worker mad about George Formby. (Cefax) (s) (5603)  
 7.30 Eastenders. (Cefax) (s) (871)  
 8.00 Just Good Friends. John Sullivan's comedy series about an on/off romance, starring Jan Francis and Paul Nicholls (r). (Cefax) (4351)  
 8.30 Crime Limited. Introduced by Nick Ross and Sue Cook. A look behind the scenes of a 1935 case involving Dr Buck Ruxton, a murderous GP from Lancaster. (Cefax) (s) (4018)  
 9.00 Nine O'Clock News with Martyn Lewis. (Cefax) Regional news and weather (7852)



Londoners down under: Chris Haywood, Tim Healy (9.30pm)

- 9.30 Boys From the Bush. Comedy drama series written by Douglas Livingstone about two west London men who set up a detective agency in Melbourne. Starring Tim Healy and Chris Haywood. (Cefax) (s) (682837)  
 10.20 Film 92 from Los Angeles with Barry Norman. In the last of the series Barry Norman is in Los Angeles to preview the releases to be seen in Britain during the summer, including *Lethal Weapon 3*, *Return and Return A* (s) (748177), Northern Ireland: The Ulster Orchestra in Concert  
 10.55 More Than a Game.  
 ● CHOICE: Tonight's film quotes George Orwell to the effect that sport is war minus the shooting. There is no lack of supporting evidence. We see Gaze's dreadful foul in the 1991 FA Cup final and a vicious brawl on the international rugby union field. We are treated to the nastier side of cricket, tennis, soccer and American football. Nice guys, such as Gary Lineker and Jack Nicklaus, are presented as exceptions that prove the rule, and a generous gesture by a rival which enabled two Britons to win the Olympic bobsleigh is offered as an example of what would not happen now. Only golf seems to have escaped the descent into violence and cynicism. Television is blamed, for highlighting thuggery and giving youngsters something to copy. It is also praised, for catching things that referees miss (817326). Northern Ireland: (11.05) Film 92 11.40 More Than a Game.  
 11.45 Royal Ascot. Highlights of the opening day (s) (310968)  
 12.05am Weather (5994123). Ends at 12.10. Northern Ireland: 12.30am 12.50 Royal Ascot  
 2.15 BBC Select: Executive Business Club (74949). Ends at 2.45

## BBC2

- 6.45 Open University: Pienza — A Renaissance City (9284429). Ends at 7.10  
 8.00 Breakfast News (1210974)  
 8.15 Westminster. A round-up of business from both Houses (6632210)  
 9.00 Daytime on 2. Educational programmes  
 9.20 News and weather (58632185) followed by You and Me (r) 2.15  
 Made by Man. The craft of the saddler (r) (9313266) 2.30 Sign Extra. Magazine series for the hearing impaired (r) (448)  
 3.00 News and weather (9043974) followed by Westminster Live introduced by Vivian White (7728245) 3.40 News, regional news and weather (4893603)  
 3.50 Royal Ascot continued from BBC1. The Coventry Stakes (4.20), the top race of the meeting for 2-year-olds. The commentators are Peter O'Sullivan, Jimmy Linley and John Hamer (1453516)  
 4.35 US Open Golf 1991. Steve Rider introduces highlights from last year's championship held at the Hazeltine course, Chaska, Minnesota (8290448)  
 5.30 Gardeners' World. Us. Rigby talks to gardening author and photographer Andrew Lawson about the programme *Garden in Focus* photographic competition (r) (264)  
 6.00 Film: Magnificent Obsession (1954) starring Jane Wyman and Rock Hudson. A class soap-type weepie about a man's devotion to a woman whose blindness he caused. Directed by Douglas Sirk (53505603)  
 7.45 Assignment: Miracle Man. Hugh O'Shaughnessy profiles Carlos Menem, the Argentine president, who, when elected, was thought by outside observers to be another nine-day-wonder, only for then to be dissipated by his tackling of the economy and his working for peace with Britain (829974)  
 8.30 Red Dwarf IV. Science-fiction comedy series about an indolent space-travel crew. Starring Chris Barrie and Craig Charles (r). (Cefax) (s) (8500)  
 9.00 Quantum Leap. Scott Bakula stars as the time-trapped scientist in this off-beat science-fiction series. This week he goes back to Christmas Eve 1952 to help a millionaire shed his Scrooge-like ways. (Cefax) (s) (847351)



Council politics behind closed doors: Terry Hanafin (9.50pm)

- 9.50 Town Hall.  
 ● CHOICE: The bad news for Lewisham council in south London is that the education budget is £5 million overspent. Teachers account for the bulk of costs and it looks as though jobs will have to go. Angry school governors accuse Leisha Fullill, the director of education, of losing control and suggest that her job should go. Behind closed doors Terry Hanafin, the council's chief executive, calls for cool heads and everyone pulling together. As it all this was not enough, the council is awaiting a visit from Michael Heseltine. An eight-part inside view of local government by Charles Stewart and Malcolm Hirst, *Town Hall* is off to a busy start and there is plenty of drama to come. On the evidence of tonight's installment it promises to be an eye-opening series, getting the camera to the heart of the political process and sparing no one's blushes (Cefax) (767697)  
 10.00 Newsnight with Jeremy Paxman (905719)  
 11.15 The Late Show. Arts and media magazine (s) (492326)  
 11.55 Weather (564852)  
 12.00 Open University: Open Forum — Choosing Which Subjects to Read at University (66340). Ends at 12.30am

## ITV

- 6.00 TV-am (1739351)  
 9.25 Cross Words. Crossword quiz game hosted by Tom O'Connor (6305159) 9.55 Thames News (1952055)  
 10.30 Out of This World. American comedy (r) (68974)  
 12.10 Treasure Hunt. Early learning series (7019891)  
 12.30 Lunchtime News with Nicholas Owen and Sonia Ruseler. (Oracle) Weather (5411603) 1.10 Thames News (62876142)  
 1.20 Home and Away (Oracle) (18011867) 1.50 A Country Practice (s) (68900142)  
 2.20 The Full Treatment. This week — a look at habits and how to change them (7083974) 2.50 Families (7513332)  
 3.15 ITN News. Headlines (5053335) 3.20 Thames News headlines (050264) 3.25 The Young Doctors (5874697)  
 3.55 Thomas the Tank Engine and Friends. Animation (4712784)  
 4.00 Disney's Duck Tales (4393448) 4.30 Time Riders. Children's science fiction serial (r). (Oracle) (210) 5.00 Cartoon Time (6857351)  
 5.10 Blockbusters. Quiz for teenagers. With Bob Holness (3297054)  
 5.40 Early Evening News with John Suchet. (Oracle) Weather (5279179)  
 5.55 Thames Help (r) (668806) 6.00 Home and Away (r). (Oracle) (603)  
 6.30 Thames News. (Oracle) (555)  
 7.00 Emmerdale. Drama serial set in the Yorkshire Dales. (Oracle) (7871)  
 7.30 The Full Treatment. Shown at 2.20 (239)  
 8.00 The Bill: Do the Right Thing. After he is mugged on the way to work PC Stringer feels foolish but is determined to find and arrest his attackers. Starring Jonathan Dow. (Oracle) (6719)  
 8.30 The Comedians. A showcase for Britain's new comedians (2326)



Fast foodies: Billie Whitelaw and Madhur Jaffrey (9.00pm)

## 9.00 Firm Friends.

- CHOICE: The friends of Lou Wakefield's four-part drama set in the North East are Rose (Billie Whitelaw) and Jayshree (Madhur Jaffrey), her cleaning woman. Rose is a well-heeled suburban housewife whose husband (Derek Foulds) suddenly abandons her with only £2,000 in the bank. Jayshree's husband is a cab driver with a dodgy car and they have fallen behind with the mortgage. As they struggle to make ends meet, the two women decide to join forces in a fast food business. *Firm Friends* is part comedy, part drama, with an implicit feminist message about women coping in adversity and a determination to give sympathetic treatment to the British Asian community. If everyone seems a little too good to be true (some of the male characters excepted), there are hints of more disturbing times ahead (Oracle) (5981)  
 10.00 News at 10 with Trevor McDonald and Nicholas Owen. (Oracle) (1000)

## 10.40 Up Japan.

- CHOICE: Granada Television's ambitious documentary project which is already taken in Britain, the United States and the former Soviet Union now moves to Japan. The format is unchanged: Seven-year-olds, chosen from a spread of backgrounds, are enticed before the cameras and invited to talk about their families, their likes and dislikes, their hopes and their ambitions. They will be interviewed again at seven-year intervals. These Japanese children emerge as a notably articulate bunch, often appealing and cheeky with it, and able to field questions that would floor people twice their age. Perhaps a cast of 12 is too big to keep tabs on but there is much good material. Reasonably the majority of kids rule out another war, though if one does come they see the enemy, as before, as the United States. (Oracle) (5986)

- 11.40 Prisoner: Cell Block H. More caged women drama (623887)  
 12.00am Video View presented by Marcella Frostick (39920)  
 1.30 The Equalizer. Edward Woodward stars as McColl, the ageing avenger, in this adventure in the art of missing of information that the KGB are interested in (r) (821717)

- 2.20 Late Night. A discussion on off-ban (3957678)

- 3.30 60 Minutes. American news magazine (13765)

- 4.30 The Gold Bug. A drama about a boy's search for Captain Kidd's buried treasure (30456)

- 5.30 ITN Morning News with Tim Neilson (94123). Ends at 6.00

## CHANNEL 4

- 6.00 Channel 4 Daily (1737993)  
 8.25 Schools (48881500)  
 12.30 The Parliament Programme presented by Anne Perkins (29968)  
 12.30 Business Daily. News and analysis from the world's financial centres (44719)  
 1.00 Sesame Street. Entertaining pre-school learning series (r) (32974)  
 2.00 Film: Happy Landing (1988, b/w) starring Sonja Henie and Cesar Romero. Musical comedy about a young Norwegian woman who follows a calligrapher to America under the impression that they were engaged. Directed by Roy Del Ruth (90245)  
 3.55 Suburbia. Animation backed by music from the Clash (4202142)  
 4.00 The Food File. Drew Smith investigates how the rise of synthetic flavours has eroded the appreciation of natural tastes (r). (Teletext) (s) (968)  
 4.30 Fifteen to One. Fast-moving knock-out general knowledge quiz presented by William G. Stewart (852)  
 5.00 Pushing The Limits. A breath of White Water. Two Britons and two Americans tackle Idaho's white water rivers (r) (8177)  
 5.30 Beat That. Youngsters tackle challenges set by Mik Scarlet (332)  
 6.00 Treasure Hunt. Annabel Croft scores the beautiful Peak District in her search for hidden treasure. Last in the series (r) (49210)  
 7.00 Channel 4 News. (Teletext) Weather (890581)  
 7.50 Comment (155806)  
 8.00 Borderlands. The first of a new series of six programmes about regions of Europe affected by economic and political change, told through the words and experiences of border people themselves beginning with the citizens of Catalonia in north-east Spain. (Teletext) (7061)  
 8.30 Fat Man in Argentina. On the final leg of his journey Tom Vernon, the colossus of roads, cycles through Patagonia (r). (Teletext) (3528)  
 9.00 Rear Window: Cities of Salt. The international arts series continues with a profile of Arab writer Abdulrahman Munif, author of *Cities of Salt*, a series of five linked novels on the effects of the discovery of oil on the Arab world (107245)  
 9.45 Short and Curly: The Kitchen Child. The odours from a kitchen smell prove irresistible for a French duke and his valet. Starring Paul Brooke (r) (590974)



Stepping out: Maurice Godin with Kate Nelligan (10.00pm)

- 10.00 Film: White Room (1990) starring Maurice Godin, Margot Kidder and Sheila McCarthy. The *Cinema Canada* season continues with this chilling drama about the relationship between a voyeur who witnesses a murder and three disparate women. Directed by Patricia Rozema. (Teletext) (414239)  
 11.45 Empty Nest. Comedy series starring Richard Mulligan as a widowed medical man. With a guest appearance by Golden Girl Sheila McCarthy (s) (558422)

- 12.15 Sam The Schoenberg Cycle. The last in the series focuses on the Schoenberg Quarter's tutor, violinist Eugene Lehner (s) (558423)

- 1.15 Film: Crime Over London (1936, b/w) starring Basil Sydney as a Chicago gangster who arrives in London with his mob, intending to rob a department store. Directed by Alfred Hitchcock (1158901). Ends at 2.35

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1.00 Fifteen to One (879741) 1.30 The Great Gatsby (1126941) 2.10 The Oprah Winfrey Show (4592245) 5.00 Kate and Allie (8177) 5.30 The Coby Show (332) 6.00 News (884790) 6.30 The 11th Hour (141821) 7.00 The Weather Channel (107243) 7.30 The Weather Channel (107243) 8.00 The Weather Channel (107243) 8.30 The Weather Channel (107243) 9.00 The Weather Channel (107243) 9.30 The Weather Channel (107243) 10.00 The Golden Girls (26997) 10.30 Sound Studio (6595) 11.00 True Blood (707241) 11.30 Crime Over London (1158901) 12.35 Close

KITE 1  
 1.00 Kite (1230pm) 1.30 One World Art (3297055) 1.40 News (2454322) 1.50 Kite and Allie (8177) 5.30 The Coby Show (332) 6.00 News (884790) 6.30 The 11th Hour (141821) 7.00 The Weather Channel (107243) 7.30 The Weather Channel (107243) 8.00 The Weather Channel (107243) 8.30 The Weather Channel (107243) 9.00 The Weather Channel (107243) 9.30 The Weather Channel (107243) 10.00 The Golden Girls (26997) 10.30 Sound Studio (6595) 11.00 True Blood (707241) 11.30 Crime Over London (1158901) 12.35 Close

YORKSHIRE  
 1.00 London except: 10.00am-10.30am An Invitation to Remember (Google Withers, John McCullum) (86974) 5.10-5.40 Home and Away (2397054) 6.00-6.30 Lookaround Tuesday (3297054) 6.30-6.50 Home and Away (2397054) 6.50-7.00 Blockbusters (555) 7.30-8.00 Formula 1 (2397054) 8.00-8.30 Waterworld (555) 8.30-9.00 Blockbusters (555) 9.00-9.30 Formula 1 (2397054) 9.30-10.00 The Look in the Mirror (599291) 5.20-5.30 Johnfiner (6285253)

HTV WALES  
 1.00 HTV Wales except: 6.00pm-6.30 Wales at Six (237054) 6.30-6.50 A Welsh Life (237054)

CENTRAL  
 1.00 London except: 3.25pm-3.55 Sons and Daughters (2876497) 3.55-4.00 Formula 1 (2397054) 4.00-4.30 Formula 1 (2397054) 4.30-4.55 The Look in the Mirror (599291) 5.20-5.30 Johnfiner (6285253)

GRANADA  
 1.00 London except: 2.50pm-3.15 Blockbusters (7513332) 3.25 Sons and Daughters (2876497)

GRANADA  
 1.00 London except: 2.50pm-3.15 Blockbusters (7513332) 3.25 Sons and Daughters (2876497)

TVS  
 1.00 London except: 5.10pm-5.40 Home and Away (237054) 5.40-5.50 The Look in the Mirror (599291) 5.50-5.55 Johnfiner (6285253)

RADIO 3  
 6.55 Weather (6279054) 6.00 Coast to Coast (2397054) 6.30-6.45 Home and Away (2397054) 6.45-6.55 The Look in the Mirror (599291) 6.55-7.00 Space (2397054) 7.00-7.15 The Look in the Mirror (599291) 7.15-7.30 The Weather Channel (107243) 7.30-7.45 The Look in the Mirror (599291) 7.45-7.55 The Look in the Mirror (599291) 7.55-7.58 The Look in the Mirror (599291) 7.58-7.5